The Standard
AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

PACKET EDITION

Per R. M. S. 'LIFFEY'

No 3,308—Thirteenth Year. BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, MAY 30 1873. Circulation, 3000.

MAUA BANK

101 & 103 CALLE CANGALLO.

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious Building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the Public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities, approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer, depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques part or the full amount, at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons, for one hundred doubloons currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given to the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazils. England, and France, as also on other places, of which due notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions, within the orbit of banking operations.

The Establishment is always open from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. MAUA & CO.
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

January 1st, 1868. cj—jy18 1.

MAUA BANK

101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor, .. 12 per cent
For balances in favor of Customers 6 „
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY
For balances in our favor .. .. 12 per cent
For balances in favor of Customers 6 „
Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper „
Do. do. do. gold „
Do. 30 days' do. paper
Do. do. do. gold

Fixed deposits from

P. P. Maua & Co.,
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM

Royal Mail Steampacket Company

DIRECT AND QUICKEST ROUTE TO EUROPE.

Twice a Month.

Royal Mail Steamship
"NEVA,"
2999 Tons,
Captain E. BAX
Will leave this Port on the 14th JUNE.

PASSENGER FARES:

Southampton ..	£35 and upwards	£20	£15
Lisbon	32 do.	20	12
St. Vincent	180 fts.	90 fts	60
Pernambuco	120	60	35
Bahia	110	55	30
Rio de Janeiro..	70	35	2.50
Montevideo			4

The Royal Mail Steampacket
"LIFFEY,"
1800 Ton—350 Horse Power,
Captain W. GILLIES,
For Montevideo, Rio, St. Vincent, Lisbon. Cherbourg; Southampton and Antwerp, sailing 30th MAY, 1873.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

	1st.	2d.	3d.
To Southampton........	£35	£20	£15
Do. Cherbourg........	36	20	16
Do. Lisbon	32	20	12
Do. Rio Janeiro	£11	£5 10s	£3 13 4
Do. Montevideo.......		£1 12	15s.

Passengers for PARIS, travelling by this Steamer, will, on their arrival at Cherbourg, be provided by the Purser with a Document, which will enable them to secure Tickets on the Railway to Paris, at a discount of 20 per cent. on the fare.

These Steamers are provided with every accommodation for Passengers, to whom Wine is given to all classes GRATIS.

RETURN TICKETS.

To and from Southampton or Lisbon, available for twelve months; and St. Vincent or Brazil, available for six months, are granted to First-class Passengers, with a deduction of 25 per cent. on Passage Money

FAMILIES

A deduction of one-sixth is made in their favor, when paying the higher rates to Lisbon or Southampton, and when the Passage Money is charged in full, is equal to the amount of four adult, cabin passengers.

CARGO, as per mutual agreement.

INSURANCE on Freight can be effected if adult desired.

Passengers are requested to be on board before four on the above-named day, as the Steamer will leave precisely at that hour.

The U.S. Mail Steamer "Merrimack," in connection with the above, will sail from Rio on the 25th inst.

For further particulars please apply to
CHARLES WM. BENN and CO.,
Agents,

TIENDA DEL PASAGE.

186—VICTORIA—186

GRAN SURTIDO
EN
TUNICAS, LEVITAS, Y SACOS DE TERCIOPELO.

Lindas formas, precios muy baratos.

Surtido selecto en vestidos hechos, las formas mas elegantes,

Terciopelo negro fino, de $160 a 70.

Idem idem, $40 a 110.

En-guas bordadas finas, las de 50 a 40.

Gran surtido de frazadas de todas las calidades y tamaños.

Cortinas bordadas desde 12/4 a 22/4, y sus precios desde $70 a 4 0 el par.

Variado surtido en poplina y rasos de lana, colores de ultima novedad.

Tartanes y franelas, colores moda y gustos muy nuevos.

Batas de cama bordadas, las de 80, 60.

Gran surtido en generos para vestido, lindos gustos, desde $4 a 10 la vara

Tapados de tartan y punto, lana y seda, y veduinos, de espumilla, granadina, poplin, y cachemir, con cordones y borlas.

Surtido general en franelas, bombasi, servilletas con fleco, alemanesco, tohallas, bramantes, y corsets finos.

Paño de dama, colores de moda.

Todo lo Ofrecemos a
PRECIOS MUY MODICOS.
por
LIQUIDACION DEFINITIVA.
d 214 15p n.22

Botica Cranwell

(ESTABLECIDA 1828)
DE
CARLOS MURRAY

Articles for the approaching Season:

CHEST PROTECTORS
All Sizes.

COD LIVER OIL
All Marks.

YARRUM'S PECTORAL SYRUP

STABLER'S EXPECTORANT

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

ANA AHUITA

The preparations can be obtained,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
AT
BOTICA CRANWELL
66—RECONQUISTA—66
1 163 15pm17

London and River Plate Bank,

(LIMITED.)

London, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rosario, and Cordoba.

Authorised Capital........	£2,000,000 Sterling
Subscribed Capital........	1,500,000 „
Reserved Fund	165,000

Offices in Buenos Ayres—
CORNER OF CALLE PIEDAD AND RECONQUISTA.

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.

Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon Negociable Securities, of Depositing Bills Coupons, &c., for Collection—and of lodging Valuable Property in the Treasury of the Bank for custody.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at seven or thirty days' notice of withdrawal, Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in their Rates, by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad.

Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, &c., the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office, No. 40 MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
Issued and Purchased on the following places:—

Montevideo
Rosario de Santa Fé,
Cordoba,
Valparaiso,
London,
Liverpool,

Antwerp,
Amsterdam,
Hamburg,
New York,
Rio de Janeiro,
Genoa.

All the principal Towns of
SCOTLAND and IRELAND.

Paris,
Bordeaux,
Marseilles,
Bayonne,
Cadiz,
Naples,

Madrid,
Barcelona,
Vigo,
Corunna,
Santander,
Bilbao,
Havre.

G. E. MASCHWITZ—J. E. NAYLOR,
MANAGERS. 4

London and River Plate Bank

(LIMITED)
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD.
(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista.)

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED.

On deposits in both currencies in account current, } 4 per cent.
On do., subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal } 4½ „
On do, subject to 30 days' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent
On do. do. for 90 days fixed, } 6 „
On do. do. subject to 30 days notice of withdrawal, }

CHARGED.

For Discounts conventional according to circumstances.
On debit balances in account current in both currencies. 12 p. cent.

G. E. MASCHWITZ—J. E. NAYLOR.
B. Buenos Ayres, May 27, 1873.

BANCO DE ITALIA
Y
Rio de la Plata.

74—CALLE PIEDAD—74

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,
£1,500,000.

This is divided into 15,000 Shares.

Board of Directors:
MARIO DEMARCHI,
AGILES MAVEROFF,
ANTONIO DEVOTO,
PABLO MARENGO,
MARCOS DEMARCHI,
NICOLAS SCHIAFFINO,
BARTOLOME VIALE.
LUIS EAMINI,
EDUARDO FALCON.

Until further notice the rates of Interest will be as follows.—

ALLOWS
Account current, 5 per Cent.
Fixed periods, 6%.
CHARGES
Account current, 12 per cent.
Discounts, Promissory Notes, and other documents—conventional.

BILLS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT Issued on London, France, Belgium, and all the chief Cities of Italy.

BANKING HOURS
From Ten to Four p.m., and until Five on Saturdays.

Buenos Ayres, April 30, 1873.
S. POLLININI,
Manager.
6 185 h.. x pag 20

Huntley and Palmer's

CELEBRATED
READING BISCUITS.

BASS'S PALE ALE
GUINNESS' STOUT.

Agent:
A. W. ROOKE,
212 Calle Cangallo 212,
Entre Maipu y Esmeralda.

Copland & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1832.)

Provision Merchants, Export Oilmen
AND
MANUFACTURERS

PICKLES
JAMS
SAUCES
CHEESE
HAMS
CAPERS
OLIVES
&c., &c.

Agent—A. W. ROOKE,
212 Calle Cangallo 212.
(Entre Maipu y Esmeralda.)

Washington Morton

BORDEAUX.

CHATEAU MARGAUX
CHATEAU LAFITE
ST. JULIEN
CHATEAU LAROSE
CHATEAU LEOVILLE
ST. ESTEPH
ST. EMELION

BURGUNDIES
BEAUNE POMMARD

FINE CHAMPAGNE

COGNAC

AGENTS:
A. W. ROOKE,
212—Calle de Cangallo—212
Entre Maipu y Esmeralda.
cj | 152 xp a19

Deutsch, Belgische La Plata Bank.

Cologn & Buenos-Ayres

Authorised Capital: Prussian Silver Thalers........	20,000,000
Subscribed Capital: Prussian Silver Thalers......	10,000,000

Offices in Buenos Ayres,
20—CALLE FLORIDA—20

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with commercial firms and private individuals.

MONEY RECEIVED on fixed deposit at conventional rates.

BILLS DISCOUNTED at conventional rates.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchashed at current rates.

DRAFTS issued on the following places—

Montevideo
Rio de Janeiro
New York
London
Berlin
Cologn
Hamburg

Bremen
Paris
Amsterdam
Antwerp,
Genoa
Madrid
Lisbon

and all the principal places of commerce on the Continent of Europe.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available for purchase of merchandize in all parts of the world on terms to be ascertained on application to the Bank.

W. MOLL, p.p. U. LOCHER.
MANAGERS.
26 e—336 xp. o3.1

Deutsch-Belgische La Plata Bank.

From the 24th May, 1873, and till further Notice the rate of Interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows—

Interest Allowed.

On Deposits in Account Current, in both Currencies, 3 per cent. per annum.

Ds. on a fixed term:—

At 30 days............	3 per cent.
„ 60 days	4 „
„ 90 days	6 „

At longer dates at conventional rates.

Interest Charged.

On Debit Balances in Account Current in both currencies, 12 per cent.

For Discounts—Conventional according to circumstances.

Bank hours from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., an don Saturdays to 5 p.m.

W. Moll, p.p. U. Locher
Managers.

Buenos Ayres, May 23, 1873. cj | 255 pln26

Caja de Credito Hipotecario.

Founded May 16th.

OFFICES:
25—CALLE SAN MARTIN—25

Hours from 10 to 4 p.m.

Consulting Lawyers and Examiners of Titles.
Dr. MIGUEL ESTEVES SEGUI,
„ JOSE MARIA NUNEZ.

Allows in Account Current..	6 p%	per an
„ On Deposits, 3 months..	7	„
„ „ „ 6 „	8	„
„ „ „ 12 „	9	„

Advances on Mortgages at conventional rates

Charges on Advances 12 p%.

Draughts on all the chief markets of Europe.

Goods bought on Commission, and Credits arranged at very small charge.

Buenos Ayres, December 4, 1872.
P. de MONTRAVEL, Manager.
cj—m26

English Clothing
AND
General Outfitting Stores

40½ S. MARTIN
AND
173 CALLE FLORIDA

Men's Fine Cloth Over-Coats
At Various Prices.
40½ San Martin & 173 Florida.

Waterproof Oilskin Coats
Up to the Largest Sizes.
40½ San Martin & 173 Florida.

Dogskin Driving and Riding Gloves
40½ San Martin & 173 Florida

Horn Drinking Mugs
Suitable for Families and Camp use
40½ San Martin and 173 Florida

Bedford Cord Riding Trousers
Made to Measure.
40½ San Martin & 173 Florida

English-made White Shirts
Without Collars
In Sizes from 13½ up to 18 inches at the neck
Campmen please make a note of
40½ San Martin and 173 Florida.

Black and White Shepherd's Plaid Shawls,
Suitable for Man or Woman as Wrappers, and for Blankets, being 9 feet in length.
40½ San Martin and 173 Florida.

Ladies' and Youths' Linen Cuffs,
$80 m/c per doz., quality fine.
40½ San Martin and 173 Florida.

Glycerine, Elder-flower, Honey, Almond, Windsor, & other Soaps
In Bars and Boxes.
40½ San Martin and 173 Florida.

Marking Ink,
In large and small-sized Bottles.
40½ San Martin and 173 Florida.

Now in course of being despatched.
Whitney Pilot Coats.
English-made Boots of various classes.
Bedford and Cotton Cord Trousers,
Piesse and Lubin's Extract.

All the above-mentioned Articles are fresh, and are imported direct for the Stores.

40½ SAN MARTIN
AND
71 FLORIDA.
h..145 1m m.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE,

London, (Limited) Buenos Ayres, and Montevideo.

STATUTES APPROVED, OCTOBER 25, 1872.

The Statutes of this Bank having been duly approved by the Chambers and the Government, the Public are hereby informed that the Business hitherto carried on in the name of WANKLYN and CO., will henceforth be continued in that of "THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE. LIMITED."

All Cheques, and other Documents still existing in the name of "Wanklyn and Co.," will be considered as equally valid with those of the new Bank

F. WANKLYN,
Managing Director.

Buenos Ayres, January 1, 1873.

Messrs. Wanklyn and Co. take this opportunity to thank the Public for the liberal share of support accorded to them in the past, and to request a continuance of favors for the new Establishment.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE.

(Limited.)

No. 85—Reconquista—No. 85

Authorized Capital....£1,500,000 stg.
Subscribed Capital.... 1,000,000 "

Directors in Buenos Ayres.

Samuel B. Hale, Esq.
Ambrosio P. Lezica, Esq.
Charles P. Lumb, Esq.
A. Ure Mackinlay, Esq.
Norberto de la Riestra, Esq.
} Directors.
Frederic Wanklyn, Esq., Managing Director

From this date until further notice, Interest will be allowed:—

In account current	4 per cent.
With 15 days' notice......	8 „
For 60 days fixed	7 „
„ 90 „	8 „

And charged for Debits in Account Current, 15 per Cent.

Bills discounted at conventional rates.

Bills of Exchange purchased at current rates.

Bills of Exchange issued on London and other parts of England, all the branches of the National Bank in Ireland and of the British Linen Company Bank in Scotland; on Paris, Bordeaux, Antwerp, Genoa, Berlin, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Madrid, and all the branches of the Bank of Castile, Lisbon, Oporto, Geneva; New York, Montreal, and all the branches of the Bank of Montreal, Bombay, and all the Branches of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, and also on all the principal cities of Europe, &c.

Circular Notes issued to travellers.

Letters of Credit issued on the Head Office in London, and on Paris, Antwerp, Genoa, New York, &c. Commission charged only on the amount used.

Letters of Credit, payable here at the current rate of Exchange, can be obtained by persons desiring to remit or bring money to this country from the Head Office in London, from the National Bank in Ireland, and from the other agents of the Bank.

A complete list of Agents may be seen at the office.

F. WANKLYN,
Managing Director.

B. Ayres, May 21, 1873. 1 jan 1

Carabassa's Bank

127—CALLE CANGALLO—127

From this date the rate of Interest will be as follows:—

ALLOWS

In Account Current......	6	per cent. per an.
On a fixed term 30 days..	6½	„ „
„ „ 60	7	„ „
„ „ 90	8	„ „

At longer dates at conventional rates.

CHARGES

For Balances in Account Current, 15 per cent, per annum.

Bills and Pagarés discounted at conventional rates.

Bank hours from Ten a.m. to Four p.m., and on Saturdays to Five p.m.

Bills drawn and taken on London, Paris, Bordeaux, Marseilles, and Genoa.

Buenos Ayres, Mayo 21, 1873.
9 JOSE CARABASSA.

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY

NOTICE.

Buenos Ayres
AND
Montevideo
Tariff
FOR
TELEGRAMS.

10 Words, exclusive of Addresses:
1.00f. or $25 m|c.

Every additional 10 Words:
0.50f. or $13 m|c.

Arrangements having been made for the Transmission of Telegrams to all parts of Europe, the United States, Asia, Australia, &c. Messages are now received at the

COMPANY'S OFFICES,

and posted at Montevideo for the Lisbon Submarine Line.

Particulars of CHARGES, &c., may be obtained at the Company's Stations.

JOHN OLDHAM,
Manager.
cj—90 1m jy4

ENGLISH Millinery Establishment.

Mrs. McDOUGALL

Begs to advise her numerous Friends and Customers, that she has just received a Large and Fashionable Assortment of

MILLINERY, MANTLES, &c.,
Direct from
PARIS & LONDON,
And respectfully solicits the favor of an inspection.

71—CALLE BOLIVAR—71
cj—268 1m a03

TO ENGLISH TRAVELLER

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.

Charge age most Moderate.
Wines Superb.
Table d'Hote on Europe
Board, with Room, Gaslights, and Attendance
HOTEL DE LA PAZ,
Corner of Cangallo and Recoquista
cj—7

JOHN CUSHMAN.

THE Executors of the late Canon Fahy will be obliged to any Person advising them in they know who are the Heirs of the above, at native of Ireland, who died of Yellow Fever in 1871. cj—22 1m m8

ARGENTINE BANK.

31, 33, and 35 San Martin.

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

PRESIDENT:
BERNARDO YRIGOYEN.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
D. ANACARSIS LANUS.

The rate of interest from the date, until further notice will be—

ALLOWS.

On account current,	6	per cent.	per annum
Eight days' notice,	7	„	„
15 days	8	„	„
90 days	8	„	„

CHARGES

On specie and currency 15 „ „ „

Money advanced on current account.

Bills and pagares discounted on conventional terms.

SAVINGS' BANK
Open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
On specie and currency 6 per cent. per annum.

MARCO DEL PONT.
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, May 20, 1873.
cj—1873. xt-5m 16

Advances.

LIBERAL ADVANCES

Made on Consignments of Produce to the United States of North America, Belgium, England, and South of Germany, by
ALFREDO JONAS & CO.,
161½ CALLE CANGALLO.

Wool-growers wishing to enjoy the full price of their product in the European or American markets, will find it greatly to their advantage to apply to

ALFREDO JONAS & CO.
161½—Calle Cangallo—161½
cj—145 xp o15 41

PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUEONS AYRES.

Business Hours, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Deposits of not less than $400 m|c and £f.16 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days they will be entitled to interest from the date of the deposit. All interest not collected shall at the end of each year be capitalised. All deposits at interest shall be entered in a book which the Bank will deliver to the depositors in which all payments of interest and capital shall be entered, and all interest shall be payable after the first of the month, or on returning the deposit.

The Bank discounts bills with two signatures, having from seven to ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills of from seven days to six months, on the condition that at maturity they are paid in full.

The Bank draws at sight upon the following branches:—

DOLORES,
SAN N COLAS,
LOBOS,
SALTO,

CHIVILCOY,
MERCEDES,
BARADERO
AZUL.

The Bank pays commission to Brokers on the first discounting of bills and promissory notes.

LOANS TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Bank lends to artizans and operatives sums from *Three to Twenty Thousand Dollars*. on their own signature, taking as security a document with any well-known signature.

CREDITS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

1st. The Bank opens Accounts Current for commercial house.

RATES OF INTEREST.

ALLOWS—

Private depositors, 5 per cent. per annum m|c
Do. 5 do do. specie
To private depositors,
In account current 2 per cent per annum do.
Do 2 do do cur.

CHARGES—

Discounts in currency, 6 per cent. per annum
Do specie 6 do do

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
Secretary.
—cj—n23

GOVERNMENT MORTGAGE BANK

Offices—111 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

This Bank will be open to the Public on all business days from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

It advances on real estate to be repaid at long dates.

It pays Mortgage Certificates (Cedulas Hipotecarios) for the amount of the loan it advances, which bear an interest equal to that collected by the Bank.

The value of property offered in mortgage shall not be under two thousand patacons, nor the loan be less than 500 fuertes.

No loan can exceed half the value of the property mortgaged.

The Mortgagor shall bind himself to pay an annual sum so long as the mortgage lasts, said sum to represent the interest on the sum lent the amortization fund and commission to the Bank. This yearly sum shall be paid quarterly or half-yearly.

Series A—Quarterly.

Mortgage for 20 years 117 days, 8 per cent. interest, 2 per cent. amortization, and 1 per cent. commission.

Series B—Quarterly.

Mortgage for 27 years 270 days; 8 per cent. interest, 1 per cent. amortization, and 1 per cent. commission.

Series C—Half-yearly.

Mortgage for 20 years 190 days; 8 per cent. interest, 2 per cent. amortization, and 1 per cent. commission.

Series D—Half-yearly.

Mortgage for 28 years 5 days: 8 per cent interest, 1 per cent. amortization, and 1 per cent commission.

Upon the full payment of the yearly sums stipulated in the Mortgage, both property and Mortgagor shall be freed from all further obligation.

The Mortgagor shall be at liberty to anticipate the payments and to discharge the mortgage, all or in part.

Applications for mortgages must be made in writing, specifying the property offered, accompanied by the title deeds, the receipts of the Contribucion Directa tax, and setting forth that the property is free from all incumbrance, or if not the incumbrance that exists thereon, and which is to be paid off by the mortgage. The Secretary of the bank will supply applicants with the forms necessary as also the tables for amortisation.

Quarterly mortgagors shall pay from 8th to 15th of each January, April, July and October, and half yearly mortgagors shall pay between the 8th and 15th of each January and July.

With the amortization fund, mortgage certificates (cedulas) shall be redeemed at par by quarterly and half yearly drawings.

The mortgage Bank pays the interest on the quarterly cedulas or mortgage certificates between the 31st December and 6th January, the 31st March and 6th April, the 30th June and 6th July, the 30th September and 6th October every year, and on the half yearly cedulas from the 31st December to 6th January, and from 30th June to 6th July.

The Mortgage Bank can act between the capitalist and mortgagor, free of charge in the way of realizing the cedulas, and for this purpose will receive deposits without interest, which will receive a preference, and which sums will be deposited in the Provincial Bank.

On and after the 15th February 1872 the Mortgage Bank will be open to the public.

Jose M. La Fuente,
Secretary.

111—CALLE SAN MARTIN—111
1—xp f7 12

FLORENCIO DONOVAN,

Wool and General Broker,
CALLE CUYO,
In Front of the Telegraph Office,
Plaza Once

P.S.N.C,

WEEKLY SAILINGS.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND VALPARAISO LINE.

For Europe.

4. CUZCO Sails—Monday. 26th May.

Nos. 1 and 3 Touch at Rio Janeiro, Lisbon Bordeaux, and Liverpool.

Nos. 2 and 4 Touch at Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco Lisbon, and Liverpool.

FOR
The Pacific.

6. GALICIA Sails—Wednesday 21st May
7. ACONCAGUA „ Tuesday, 27th „

Nos. 5 and 7 Touch at Sandy Point, Coronel, Valparaiso. Callao.

No. 6 Touches at Sandy Point, Coronel, Valparaiso, Arica, Islay, and Callao.

PRICES OF PASSAGES FROM BUENOS AYRES.

To	1st Class,	2d Class.	3d Class
Rio Janeiro	£12	£ 6	£ 4
Bahia	20	6	10
Pernambuco	22	11	7
Lisbon	32	20	12
Bordeaux	35	20	14
Liverpool	35	20	16
Sandy Point	20	15	8
Valparaiso	40	30	16
Arico and Islay..	45	34	18
Callao	50	38	20

Children, under 12 years, half fare under 8 years quarter fare, and one child of a family under 3 years. free.

Return Tickets, available for One Year, with 25 per cent. discount.

A large reduction made to Theatrical and other Companies.

Table Wine supplied to all Passengers.

Freight on Specie at conventional rates.

For full particulars apply to the Agents—
YARROW, HETT, and CO.,
63——CALLE RECONQUISTA——63
BUENOS AYRES,
20 cj—m1

THE RIVER PARANA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY (LIMITED)

VANGUARD, OLGA, ARGENTINO.

The first-class well-known screw steamship
"VANGUARD,"
1446 Tons,
Is shortly expected in the River, and will be despatched for
LIVERPOOL and ANTWERP,
On her return from Rosario, calling at Montevideo.

These Steamers have been specially built for this Trade, and are fitted with every modern improvement, having accommodation of the best description for passengers.

For further particulars apply to the Agents.
Messrs. C J. SHAW and CO.;
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WOODGATE, Brothers, 36 Calle San Martin.
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LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL
AND
RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIPS.

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

The names of the Steamers are as follow:
BONITA—GALATEA—LAOYDON, ARIADNE, RHONE.

The first-class well-known Screw Steamship
ARIADNE,
Will be despatched for
ANTWERP & LONDON,
ON THE
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This Company will despatch a Steamer with Mails every Month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

From London, 27th; Antwerp, 1st; Falmouth, 3rd.

From Buenos Ayres, on the 22d, to Falmouth Antwerp, and London, Calling at Montevideo.

Passengers, Parcels, and Specie will be landed at Falmouth, and forwarded to London, by a special arrangement with the Great Western Railway Company.

Cargo will be received on board, 48 hours after arrival at this port, for London and the Continent, at through rates.

Passage money to Falmouth £35; to Antwerp, £35; to Rio Janeiro, $50 Pats. Freight or Specie one-half per cent. payable here.

All Letters must be taken to the Post-office.

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TO
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ASTARTE	— 1360 Tons Reg.	—Captain	BLAIR
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Calling at SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers, Specie, and Parcels.

The first-class well-known Screw Steamship
ASTARTE,
Sails for
LIVERPOOL & ANTWERP,
ON THE
6th JUNE.

Cargo will be received on board 48 hours after arrival at this Port for Liverpool and the Continent, at through rates.

Passage Money to Liverpool or Antwerp £35.

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She has room for a limited number of SECOND-CLASS PASSENGERS at £25.

Carrying also Surgeons and Stewardesses.

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WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS.

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RIVER PARANA LINE.

The Steamship
MALAGA,
1500 Tons,
WATSON, Commander,
Will, on her return from Rosario & San Nicolas be despatched for
ANTWERP
AND
LIVERPOOL,
ON
28th MAY,
Landing Passengers. &c., at Southampton.

The Steamship
"LA PLATA,"
1393 Tons,
LYONS, Commander,
Will be despatched for
ANTWERP
ON
31st MAY.
Landing Passengers, Specie, &c., at Southampton.)

The R.M. Steamship
"OLBERS,"
2169 Tons.
HAIRBY, Commander,
Will be despatched for
ANTWERP and LIVERPOOL,
ON
MONDAY, 9th JUNE.
(Via Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, Lisbon)
Carrying H.B.M Mails.
Passengers, Specie, Mails, &c., landed in Southampton.

In the Mail Steamers Table Wine is supplied Gratis to all Passengers.

Cargo will be received on board until noon on the day of sailing.

Specie and Parcels will be received at the Office of the Agents on the same day

These Steamers are replete with every comfort, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

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Liverpool	1st Class	£35
London	do	35
Southampton	do	35
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Rio Janeyro	do	$f.50
Lisbon	do	$f.150
Liverpool	3d Class	£15
London	do	15
Southampton	do	15
Antwerp	do	15
Rio Janeyro	do	$f.25
Lisbon	do	$ f68.80

First-class Return Tickets are issued (with a reduction of 25 per cent, available for 12 month.)

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Are issued to parties wishing to bring out their friends from England at the following rates:

1st Class	£32
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Apply to the Agents—
H. A. GREEN & CO.;
or to the Brokers,
GREEN, LE ROSSIGNOL & CO.,
62 and 64 Reconquista.
Agents in Rosario,
JOHN THOMPSON & CO.
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AND
LIVERPOOL,

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

The undersigned has the honor to inform all Members of this Society, that arrangements are being made for the bringing out of Irish Emigrants to the River Plate at Reduced Fares

That already a Reduction of £3 per adult passenger has been offered, and that by return Mail the Society hopes to be able to conclude arrangements on the basis of £10 per Adult Passenger.

That for the better carrying out the views of the Society in this regard, a List is now opened for the Registry of all such Passages, which said List is in the hands of the Secretary of said Society, and all Members, anxious to avail themselves of such Reduction of Passage Money, are requested to communicate to the Secretary the Names and Residences of the Passengers required to be sent for.

Buenos Ayres, May 1, 1873.
THOMAS DUGGAN, Treasr.
cj—32are 1m m

Compania Telegrafica
DEL
Rio de la Plata.

AVISO.

Desde Lunes y hasta el fin del presente mes, la Oficina en Montevideo estara abierta desde las 9 de la Mañana hasta las 5 de la Tarde.

Desde el primero de Julio las horas seran desde las Ocho de la Mañana hasta las Siete de la Noche—como de costumbre.

JUAN OLDHAM,
Gerente.

Buenos Aires Mayo 24, de 1873.

August Bjorkman,

Painter, Glazier, and
PAPERHANGER,

BUENOS AYRES,
11—Calle Venezuela—11.

NORTH BARRACAS.
13—Calle San Juan—13
115 | 6m m13.

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VETERINARIO

CALLE BELGRANO 137
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Hace adelantos y abre creditos.

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Coffee roasted and ground daily on the premises.

Goods guaranteed and delivered free of chp 30 in the city.

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Plumbers and Gas-fitters,
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IMPROVED PIANOS.

Constructed especially for this climate, guaranteed to be of the finest tone, and finished in the most elegant style,

157—CALLE FLORIDA—157
451 xp 12

LETTERS OF CREDIT ON SOUTH AMERICA.
The NATIONAL BANK in LONDON, and all its BRANCHES in IRELAND issue
LETTERS of CREDIT,
Payable in the
RIVER PLATE,
To persons desiring to remit or bring money to South America, which will be paid at the current Rate of Exchange, without any charge.
Similar LETTERS of CREDIT may be obtained from
LUMB, WANKLYN AND CO.

The Labour Office.

DECREE
OF THE
National Government.

Considering the advantage to Immigrants of an Office where they would be supplied with work on landing, and there being funds enough at the disposal of the Immigration Department, as shown by the last Annual Report, the President of the Republic
DECREES:

Art 1. Let an Office be created under the name and title of "Labour Office," under the direction of the Immigration Committee.

Art. 2. The staff shall consist of a Head Clerk with salary of one hundred and fifty patacons per month, with an Assistant at fifty patacones per month, another fifty being also allowed for Office expenses.

Art. 3. Let it be communicated, published, and entered in the National Register.

SARMIENTO.
DALMACIO V. L. Z. SARSFIELD.
ED. FOX, Secretary.
b..266 -p j24

Just Received,
A further Consignment of
LORNE
Highland Whisky.
A Really Good Dinner
CHAMPAGNE,
At a very moderate Price.
ITALIAN WINES,
BY THE
Societa Enologica Astigiana,
MOSCATO PASSITO,
NEBIOLO,
BAROLO.
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We beg to call our customers' attention to these WINES, as they are both choice and cheap.
GOOD DINNER SHERRY.
At $150 per dozen.
LISBON WINES.
PORT — COLARES.
BUCELLAS—PASTO.
In Bottles, and also in Octavis.
Booth & Stevens
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
193½ —CALLE FLORIDA—193½
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The Standard.
Nec falsi audeam nec veri non audeam dicere.
CICERO.
FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1873.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The best news we have for our home readers is the excellent sanatory state of the city. Yellow fever in Montevideo has entirely died out. During the last ten days not a single case has occurred. People have regained confidence, and are flocking back in crowds from the country parts. A busy stir of life is every where observable in the streets of Montevideo, and all reason for quarantine restrictions is felt to have passed.

The authorities here are more than usually slow in yielding to public opinion, perhaps mindful of the dreadful lesson of 1871; nevertheless, it is probable that before the week closes quarantine will be abolished, and our connection with the sister Republic and Brazil become as free as ever. All the river steam boats are again running.

The Entre Riano revolution bids fair to give the government some trouble. Lopez Jordan has invaded his native province, and is at the head of his gaucho bands, who are said to be very numerous. Every where the people can get together valiant resistance was made, and as government was prompt in sending up troops, not a single town remains in the hands of the rebels. In the country parts, however, the rebels are undisputed masters, plundering and murdering at will. A call has been made for 10,000 National Guards; the Chambers, with becoming patriotism, voted double the number. Nevertheless, it must take many months before the army is able to take the field.

President Sarmiento has proposed to Congress to offer a reward of £20,000 sterling for the capture of Jordan, but the measure meets with great opposition.

On the morning of the 21st inst. a fire broke out in the old Custom House, known as the Huergo deposits. Thanks to the proximity of the river and the splendid character of the building more than to the efficiency of the fire-men, the fire was limited to a certain deposit. Most of the loss was covered by insurance in some of our English Companies. The frequency of fires together with the increasing height and extend of our buildings have forced upon the people a conviction that something must be done to form a proper fire brigade.

The inauguration of the Reading Rooms of the St. Patrick's Society took place on Thursday 15th inst. It was most numerously attended. The President of the Society Mr. Thos. Armstrong in the chair, Mr. Forrester's address was a remarkable paper and the club has ordered it to be translated and published in Spanish for the benefit of the native population. As will be seen by the prospectus one of the principal objects of the Society is to foment immigration from Ireland, and although only two months in existence much has been already done in this way.

The Municipality has published its report for the year 1872. It is an able document, and a 'precis' will be found in another column.

The autumn meeting of the Athletic Sports was well attended, thus proving that these manly games are not losing caste amongst us. Elsewhere will be found full particulars.

Some noise has recently been caused by reported gold mines in the Interior. Up to the present such speculations have been attended with very poor results, and the present attempt at creating a 'fever' is not generally believed in. Mr. Craufurd, who left for England per last mail, holds valuable lands which may give good results should his company be launched.

The state of the money market is fully depicted in our mercantile columns. We are passing through a mercantile crisis, brought on by over-speculation; the like of which we never before experienced, and it is impossible to say how it will all end. Immigration continues as strong as ever, and judging by the Custom House receipts, the trade of the place is as brisk as ever; still, the turn in the market is a sharp one, and will prove a very salutary lesson. The Provincial Bank has raised its rate from 6 to 8 per cent.

Exchange opened firm, but has dropped a little, and with the heavy balance of trade against the country, it is difficult to see how the rates can be maintained. The closing rates are—

On England, 49-49¼.
" Antwerp, 5.23.
" France, 5.24.

THE ENTRE-RIANO WAR

As there is great probability that this Entre-Riano rebellion will last for at least three months, and call for the combined energy of the other provinces to put down, the following sketch of E. Rios, which we extract from the description given of that province in the second volume of the "River Plate Handbook," now in press, it may prove interesting to our readers, as it is the latest respecting that province, and the statistics given are official and can be relied on.—

Entre Rios.

This province takes its name from the fact that it is 'between the rivers' Uruguay and Parana. Its area is 40,000 square miles, about the size of the Kingdom of Portugal, and in population it stands 3rd among the Argentine Provinces, coming next after Cordoba. It lies between 30.30 and 34 S. Lat., and is separated from Corrientes on the north by the Guayquiraro which falls into the Parana, and the Mocoretá which disembogues in the Uruguay.

Its first inhabitants were the Minuan, Chañá and Charrua Indians. The earliest Spanish settlers crossed over from Santa Fe in 1728, being descendants of those adventurers of Fort Sancti Spiritus who had intermarried with the natives; they routed the allied Indian forces at Matanza (now Victoria) and secured this fine country for farming purposes. The river Gualeguay which falls into the Parana divides Entre Rios into two almost equal parts: the eastern was a dependency of Buenos Ayres, the western of Santa Fe, until 1814, when the Province of E. Rios was created. The Director Posadas made Concepcion the capital, but in 1821 General Mansilla succeeded Ramirez in power and removed the seat of Government to Parana, formerly called La Bajada, which was moreover capital of the Argentine Confederation under General Urquiza, until the battle of Pavon, in 1861, removed the metropolis to Buenos Ayres, and left Concepcion again capital of Entre Rios.

The growth of this Province in late years has been amazing. At the close of the last century Azara estimated the population at 11,600, and in 1825 Nuñez put it down at 30,000. The first census was taken by General Urquiza, Governor of the Province, in 1849, and shewed 47,631 inhabitants. In a term of 20 years the population trebled, the national census of 1869 giving 134,271 souls, of which number 18,304 were foreigners. The number of those who could read or write, or were attending school, comprised 62,327, almost half the population. Among natives there are 1515 more men than women, and among foreigners 7276, shewing a total of 8,791 males over females.

Entre Rios is divided into 12 departments, which, with the date of their foundation and number of inhabitants, are as follow—

Department.	A.D.	Pop.
Parana	1730	18,649
Con. del Uruguay	1778	11 307
Gualeguay	1783	15,157
Gualeguaychu	1783	18,397
Nogoya	1793	9,0 6
Victoria	18 0	10,5 5
Concordia	1831	17,262
Diamante	1836	3,875
La Paz	1836	11,614
Tala or Rosario	1865	5,565
Villaguay	1865	8,172
Colon	1869	4,748

These departments may be classed in the following 3 groups—

1st. Parana, La Paz, Diamante, Victoria and Gualeguay; on the river Parana.

2nd. Concepcion, Gualeguaychu, Colon and Concordia; on the Uruguay.

3rd. Nogoya, Tala and Villaguay; in the centre of the province.

Parana.

This department has an area of 4,000 square miles, between the Arroyos Hernandarias and Paracao, and extending inland from the banks of the Parana to the hills of Nogoya and Villaguay. The river bank is famous for its lime, which is exported to B. Ayres, and higher up is also found an excellent kind of chalk. The clay of the 'barrancas' or bluffs is often of a peculiar consistency and answers admirably for soap. Marine shells and fossils have been discovered in many of the lime beds; some ten years ago the editors of this book, with permission of Government, sent two vertebral fossils remains of a whale (which when alive must have measured close on 100 feet) as a present to the Irish Academy of Science; they were discovered many feet below the surface, miles from the sea.

The department comprises 9 districts, Paracao, Mañga, Espinillo, Quebracho, Conchas, Tala, Maria Grande, Antonia Tomas, and Yeso, in all of which the chief occupation is cattle farming, except in the agricultural colony of Villa Urquiza, founded in 1853 on the banks of the Arroyo Conchas.

The woods abound in valuable timber, such as—nandubay, tala, espinillo, willow, laurel, guayabo, mistol and ceibo, the bark of the last-named being useful for tanning purposes. Indigo and cochineal are indigenous, and cotton was found to thrive so well that small quantities were raised and exported in 1864-65, but the industry died out from the dearness or scarcity of hands. Tobacco also does well; but the chief articles of agriculture are wheat and maize.

Concepcion.

Sometimes called Uruguay, and in former times Arroyo de la China, has an area of 2,000 sq. miles, watered by 8 streams, which give name to as many districts, viz—Molino, Tala, Potrero, Sauce, Genacito, Gená, Cala and Moscas. This department is bounded on the north by Colon, on the south by Gualeguaychu, on the east by the river Uruguay, and on the west by Villaguay. One fifth of the population is composed of foreigners, including 78 English. In the time of the late Gen. Urquiza most travellers visited this department for the purpose of seeing the palace of San Jose and experiencing the hospitality of its princely owner, or taking part in some of those periodical fêtes which attracted hundreds of guests.

Gualeguay.

Area 1200 sq. miles; between Nogoya and Tala on the north, Gualeguaychu on the east, Victoria on the west, and the river Paranacito on the south. The camps are admirably suited for sheep and cattle; the department comprises 8 districts—Capilla Vieja, Punta del Monte, Rincon Nogoya, Costa Nogoya, Vizcachas, Cuchillas, Medanos and Albardon. In population this is one of the most important departments; the foreign residents number 1807, or nearly one-eighth, being chiefly Italians and Spaniards with a sprinkling of French and English.

The town of Gualeguay is the 3rd in the province, coming even before the capital, and having 7,235 inhabitants.

Gualeguaychu.

Area 6,000 sq. miles, of which more than half is swamp, including the low grounds bordering on Paranacito, Tinta, Palmas, Ibicuy and other streams which make up the Delta of the Parana, where wood-cutters and charcoal-burners are the sole occupants and at intervals gather the bitter orange and wild peach which are so abundant. There is also a tract of about a thousand sq. miles of profitable swamp between the rivers Nancay, Paranacito, Gualeguay and Ibicuy, where the rank pasture is good for fattening horses or horned cattle, but not for sheep: here the farmers often put stock in the winter months, but as heavy floods occur some years they are then obliged to drive the cattle to the nearest high grounds, and in this manner much loss occurs. The high grounds are well suited for either pasture or agriculture, the valleys being watered by arroyos fringed with tala, espinillo, algarrobo, nandubay and other woods. This department is famous for its bees, and exports large quantities of honey and wax to B. Ayres and Montevideo. Among natural products may be mentioned lime-stone, which is found in many places; chalk on the banks of the Gualeyancito; and argillaceous loam on the Paranacito and Ibicuy. There are 11 districts; Sarandi, Costa Uruguay, Dos Hermanas, Alarcon, Cuchilla Redonda, Talitas, S. Antonio, Peguajo, Perdices, Ceibas, and Ibicuy: The population exceeds that of any other department except La Paz, and more than one-fourth are foreigners, including a number of English estancieros.

The town of Gualeguaychu is the second in the province and counts 9,776 inhabitants: it dates from the last century.

Nogoya.

Area, 2,000 square miles. This department is in the centre of the province, and derives its name from the Arroyo Nogoyá, which rises in the forest of Montiel, and after a course of 90 miles falls into the Paranácito. There are numerous valuable farms stocked with cattle and sheep spread over the six districts of Algarrobitas, Don Cristobal, Crucesita, Chiqueros, Sauce, and Montoya, there being everywhere abundance of excellent water. Besides the Nogoya river there are smaller streams; the Arroyo Medio, or Durazno, for twenty miles marks the boundary with Villaguay on the north, and has two tributaries called Piedras and Tunas. The Don Cristobal rises in the Cuchilla Grande and falls into the Nogoyà. The Obispo marks the limit with Tala and falls into Arroyo Chiqueros. The census gives 314 foreigners in this department.

The town of Nogoyà dates from the last century and counts 2118 inhabitants, the proportion being almost 4 women to 3 men: in the whole department there are 300 more females than males, which disproportion is not found in any other part of Entre Rios, although often met with in Cordoba and other provinces that have suffered from civil war.

Victoria.

Area, 13600 square miles; between Diamante, Nogoya, Gualeguay and the swamps bordering the Parana. This department was the first occupied by the Spaniards, who defeated the Indians with great slaughter (1728), and hence the place obtained the name of Matanzas (until a few years ago, it was changed to Victoria): the Charrua tribe was driven across the Uruguay into the Banda Oriental, and the less warlike Minuanes conformed to the rule of the conquerors, and intermarried with them. The town of Victoria, built in 1810 on the Paranacito, a northern branch of the delta of the Parana, is chiefly remarkable for the exportation of lime, the river being navigable for steamers and sailing vessels; it has a population of 4650, including the usual local authorities. The department comprises seven districts—Rincon, Nogoya, Laguna Pescado, Corrales, Quebrachito, Pajonla, Rincon Döll, Montoya. The soil, like the rest of the province, is very fertile, but agriculture is very limited, the chief occupation being pastoral. of the entire population one-tenth are foreigners (1124), and one-half of these are Italians.

Concordia.

Area, 6000 square miles; bounded on the north by the Mocoreta arroyo, which is the frontier with Corrientes, on the south by the Arroyo Grande, on the east by the River Uruguay, and on the west by the stream Feliciano, which separates this department from La Paz. There are thirteen districts—Ayuy, Yuguery, Yerna, Compas, Moreira, Federal, Diego Lopez, Alencio Feliciano, Federacion, Tatuti, Mandiobi, and Gualeguaycito.

Concordia is a thriving town of 5498 inhabitants, the men being 15 per cent. more numerous than the women. It is a port of the Uruguay, nearly opposite Salto, and has much trade, notwithstanding a dangerous reef of rocks called Corralitos. The old port of Concordia was a league lower down. The local traffic of Concordia is represented by six steamers and thirteen sailing vessels, in the aggregate 1774 tons, being greater than any other port in the province except La Paz. The general traffic is so great that the Customs returns for 1871 show a splendid increase.

Federacion is a village of 1656 inhabitants, males 20 per cent. more than females: it is on the Upper Uruguay, near the Mandisoby hills, and almost in front of the village of Constitucion in the Oriental Republic.

The department is thinly populated (17,262) and shows 3037 foreigners, including some English estancieros.

Diamante.

Area 1,500 sq. miles; situate on the Parana bank between Arroyos Paracao on the north and the embouchure of the Doll on the south, and extending inland till the Cuchilla Grande marks the limit with Nogoya. The village of Diamante stands on Punta Gorda a bluff 250 feet over the Parana; it is the residence of a Gefe Politico, Justice of Peace, receiver of Customs, commander of Nat. Guard and 882 other inhabitants. The department comprises four districts—Salto, Palmar, Costa Grande and Isletas. In population (3 875) this department is the lowest of the 12 composing the Province and counts only 75 Europeans.

La Paz.

This frontier department is separated from Corrientes by the Guayquiraro; its area is 5,000 sq. miles, including a large portion of the forest of Montiel, and it is watered by the Feliciano, Guayquiraro, Hernandarias and Alcaraz, all tributaries of the Parana. Cattle-farming is the sole occupation and the country is sparsely settled, the districts bordering on the frontier being at times infested by matreros or vagabonds who hide in the woods.

There are 11 police districts viz: Tacuaras, Feliciano, Alcaraz, Yeso, Hernandarias, Estacas, Banderas, Basualdo, Manantiales, Chañar and Mulas; the first 7 depending from the Gefatura of La Paz, the others from San Feliciano.

In 1836 the village of Caballu Cuatia was founded, about ¼ of a mile from where the town of La Paz, begun ten years later, now stands, on the bank of the Parana. This is a river-port of some importance, where the steamers call almost daily, going up or down, and for its own immediate traffic it maintains 3 steamboats and 15 sailing vessels, in the aggregate 3,219 tons.

The population counts 3,438 or one-third of the whole department, which latter includes 696 adult foreigners. The large cattle-farm of Mr. Haycroft is in this department. Agriculture is almost unknown. Cochineal, indigo and quinine are spontaneous, as also 'granadillo' from the leaves of which the poorer people obtain a kind of tea.

The village of San Jose de Feliciano has 552 inhabitants. Lime-stone and chalk are abundant, as well as varieties of excellent timber.

Tala.

Otherwise called Rosario, has an area of 1600 square miles, in the heart of the province, comprising four districts, viz.: Tala, Cle, Raices, and Sauce, which take their names from arroyos flowing through them. The River Gualeguay, which forms the eastern boundary, is fringed with ñandubay, algarroba, red willow, etc. This department and the adjacent one are of recent formation. The camps are in much request for grazing farms. The village of Tala has 1197 inhabitants. The department is one of the smallest as to population, and counts only 288 foreigners.

Villaguay.

Area, 5000 square miles, between La Paz on the north, Concepcion on the south, Concordia on the east, and Tala on the west. This is the thinnest populated part of the province—less than two inhabitants per square mile; includes a great portion of the Forest of Montiel, which covers seven thousand square miles, or nearly one-fifth of the entire province. The houses are nearly all ranchos with thatched roof. There are only 184 foreigners, chiefly Italians and French, in the department, which comprises six districts, viz.: Bergara, Lucas, Sauce, Luna, Mojones, and Rayces: these are watered by numerous streams, such as San Gregorio, Curupy, Rayces, Ortiz, and Adivinos. The village of Santa Rosa de Villaguay contains 1061 inhabitants, and is the residence of the departamental authorities. It stands on the left bank of the Arroyo Villaguay.

Colon.

Area, 1100 square miles; lies north of Concepcion and south of Concordia, and comprises five districts, viz.: San Jose, Arroyo Grande, Pospos, Puntas Gualeguaychu, and Arroyo Urquiza. This department was formed so late as 1869, on account of the growing importance of the San Jose colony, founded by General Urquiza in 1856 on the bank of the Uruguay opposite Paysandu, in a picturesque locality embracing 30 square miles of a settlement, where the village of Port Colon now stands, with 702 inhabitants.

The population of the department is 4748, of which nearly one-half is made up of Swiss, French and Italian colonists.

MOTEVIDEO.

Wednesday, May 14th.

The hasty return of so many people to town has doubtless been the cause of a revival of the fever when apparently almost extinct. As soon as the cold weather began, last week, numbers of fugitives returned from Santa Lucia and the other remote districts, but those who were domiciled in the suburbs had more prudence. Half-a-dozen new cases or deaths daily marked the whole of last week, and the number has not diminished in the last four days. Yesterday for example there were three deaths and five new cases; to-day one death and four new cases. Much as the trade is crippled by the interruption of traffic with B. Ayres it can be neither the duty nor interest of any one to diminish the real facts, for the fever is not yet over, and if the long files of furniture waggons in Calle 18 de Julio indicate sanguine outsiders returning to town this may only prolong the fever by giving it new fuel ere the embers are extinct.

Mercantile folks look on the occasion as gloomy; what with the tightness of the money-market and the loose aspect of affairs in Entre Rios, there is little to cheer us. Yet it may be laid down as an axiom in the River Plate that when matters look very bad they are on the point of mending, and a gloomy season seldom lasts long. Every six months, indeed, we have some trouble, such as war, sickness, drought &c., and everybody says the country is going to the dogs. But as Galileo said "*e pur muove,*" and, sure enough, it does move along.

As regards Banda Oriental the political situation seems better than people have seen it for some years. The little towns are feeling a great impulse of late: at Santa Lucia, Canelones, San Ramon, Tala, Pando, &c. you see building very active, and new shops opened. The estancieros are also in good spirits, and pay up the Contribucion Directa more cheerfully than before, but they complain of the growing impunity for crime.

It is every way likely that the sickness will disappear before the end of this month and business prove doubly active in June. At present most of the shops are still shut and the principal stir seems among lottery sellers, who are more importunate than ever. The tramways do a brisk business, and the Central Uruguay Railway ought to give a dividend of 5 per cent. this half year. The works are now finished to Florida, but the authorities have not yet given a site for the station, and the line will hardly open for three months yet. Mr. Ware's bridge over the Pintado is a fine work.

Custom-house Fire.

Yesterday morning at eight, a.m., some Custom-house cartmen down at the old Custom-house deposits, between Calles Belgrano and Venezuela, thought they saw smoke issuing from the Custom-house deposit store known as the HUERGO deposits, No. 147, Calle Balcarce. The deposit was locked, and had been locked all night; no one had as yet entered the store, therefore, the cartmen paid little attention to it at first; but the smoke grew worse, and as generally wherever there is smoke there must be fire, they gave the alarm, and a hunt was made for the key. Before the key was brought one knew from the smoke that so gracefully curled through the top of the door that things were in a bad way inside, and as these deposits, 147, 145, 143, 141, 139, 137, 135, 133 and 131, Calle Balcarce, are known as the HUERGO deposits, and are *wet* deposits, the moment the news of the fire spread there was little short of a panic, as all the wine, aguardiente, caña, kerosene, and other spirits, were deposited there.

There was some little delay in getting the key and opening the deposit, but the instant it was opened one vast volume of flame burst forth which lashed the street and singed the spectators. Up to 10 o'clock there were but few in the street; the peons were mustered, the neighbouring deposits were more or less emptied, and one engine was on the ground. The Huergo deposits extend from one street to the other, and being constructed on the side of a 'barranca,' they are two storey in Calle Balcarce, whilst but one storey on the back street; thus the ground or floor deposits in Calle Balcarce are vaults in the back street, and it was in the last deposit of all, No. 147 Balcarce, and adjoining Wilks's old stable yard, that the fire began. The deposit was jammed full of pipes of wine and aguardiente; it was built into the solid earth, and with a 'boveda' or brick arched roof tied by iron bonds. On the floor above which was all solid masonry or work, were the great sugar deposits of the city, and here were deposited some six thousand barrels of European refined sugar. Never in the annals of Buenos Ayres was such a fire witnessed in this city, and never had the people of this city such a proof of the splendid solidity of the ancestral edifices of Buenos Ayres —the great brick walls white with heat, the arched boveda roof one solid mass of fire, the vault itself only to be compared to the crater of a volcano, with now and then the irruption caused by the bursting of the pipes. Had the edifice been of modern construction, Buenos Ayres would have followed in the wake of Boston and Chicago; but the solid masonry of the old Spanish builders resisted the most powerful element known to man: the hundreds of pipes in the deposits, 147 and 145, burnt up, yet the very sugar on the floor above remained untouched!! It is in the presence of such a terrific fire that we recognize that excellence of workmanship which now-a-days is discarded. The awful heat that rushed through the orifice where stood the street door was such that whilst some of the firemen stood with the hose in hand playing on the fire, others played on the firemen themselves to keep them from exhaustion. To look into the glowing deposit was almost to look into H—l; yet on the floor above, separated by certainly not more than three feet thick of a floor, stood policemen, visitors, and Custom-house guards. The sight was, indeed, extraordinary.

At 11 o'clock the bells rang out, and in the streets leading to the scene of disaster there was a slight current of people, but nothing like what one sees in a European or North American city. A fire engine was creeping along the Plaza pulled by some policemen when the shout came up from calle Defensa for water, water! One of the editors of this paper yielding to the impulse rushed over to help in pushing the engine; crowds that were passing saw the act and followed, and away rattled the engine at lightning speed across the old Plaza, down Calle Balcarce and into the blazes, for now the street was in blazes. Five engines were now got at work, but to get the fire under they might as well have had a watering pot. The fire began flowing into the street, and Mr. Chief of Police O'Gorman and Mr. Casares at once sent 'vigilantes' to the river to bring up some carts of river sand, which absorbed the burning fluid admirably for a while, but soon also began to burn.

As it was now evident that the fire could not be got under, and that whatever was in the deposits No. 147 and 145 would perish, gangs of peons were sent round into the back street to empty the deposits up stairs of some six thousand barrels of sugar. In a few moments hundreds of sugar barrels were piled across Calle Belgrano at the corner of Defensa, and the large space facing Santo Domingo was covered with sugar barrels. Such a quantity of sugar would be sufficient, one might suppose, for the whole republic for the next five years: yet the barrels still came rolling out.

Give up your treasures, oh! Custom House, and let us see things as they are.

Away down at the foot of Calle Belgrano another string of peons were rolling out bordalesas of wine and caña. At the sight of such a vast sea of pipes and bordalesas, one grasps the real causes at work in our money market.

Verily, we believe, if the fire took place at the Custom House in London a greater turn-out of French wine and sugar could not be made. Well, the flames kept on, and the great fireman on the occasion, Mr. James Barton, held his own in the face of the flames, hose in hand, fairly wet through and through by industrious fellows who kept pouring buckets of water upon him and Mr. Chief of Police O'Gorman to keep them from being roasted alive. The side wall of deposit No. 147 now gave way in part, and bang went the flames into the next deposit. Now all is black; but what's that explosion after explosion inside? 'Tis the pipes bursting, and out shoots the flame into the street. Hatchet in hand, O'Gorman and Barton cut down the door, and one unfortunate fireman, who had penetrated too far, was dragged out exhausted; they poured buckets of water upon him, but if they gave him a little of the liquor pouring about on all sides it would have been more to the point "Hands to the engine," is now the shout, and young men and old men, rich men and poor men, all were now heroes in the strife. Away went the engine and torrents of water, now poured on the devoted building; stand from under; stand out Barton; keep back O'Gorman! we heard on all sides as we worked up and down, up and down the graceful fire engine of Messrs. Corti Riva; well, it is good to be equal to the occasion, and to bear a hand on such an emergency is the duty of every citizen—people think the wall in front is about to give way, but it didnt. Glorious old wall, a wall as thick as the STANDARD office wall—and a roof the same as over Bullrich's office. Ten in thousands on that wall; and the wall stood, and the wall saved the town and conquered the fire, and blessed be the hand that built that wall; for readers the truth before everything, it was the splendid solidity of that wall that saved the rest of the Custom House, and saved the town.

The supply of water was the best we have seen at any previous fire; we want more engines and more hose. But at such a fire as yesterday water amounts to nothing; the water flowed out of the deposits back into the streets one sheet of flame, like the gravy around a plum pudding at Christmas. The carts with sand stopped the flow on punch and negus for a while; but at noon the whole floor of the first deposit was one liquid flame, and the pipes in the adjoining deposits were now cleared, so that nothing but the brave old building stood the battle field, but it stood it well. Some confusion was now caused by press gangs at the street corners. All the hands at the engines were fairly blown out, and new hands were required; the number of dumb-driven cattle looking on was humiliating, but zaz in you go, and the policemen are now marking their men for the engine. This pumping business was tolerably hard work enough, as the engines were run up to the doors of the deposit. What with the up and down work, the roasting, belching flames, the tossing of buckets here, there, and everywhere, hats off, and for ever done for, standing in seven inches of splashing mud, coat, waistcoat and pantaloons destroyed; the affair of the engines was still enough.

Amongst those who signally exerted themselves to save the Custom-house and save the town, are men of every nationality; one of the first men on the ground to give aid was an Irishman, Mr. Duffy; but the man of the day was Barton, who stood drenched through and through, and never flinched; his brother, the druggist, was also most ceaseless in his exertions.

That man yonder with hose in hand is Mr. Woodgate; beside him is Dawney of the Water Works, who is in his element; hard by him is Burton who has laid by electricity and taken to the hose, behind him is Traut another Telegraph man, but where is Furze, or Newman, or Allen? Becear of the Bolsa will require new clothes, Prof. Murray and Ramsay of Bates Stokes have just escaped the press gang. Hands to the engine gentlemen, no matter who you are, where are your patrons that they are not on the ground to work up and down. Casares stood in the breach the whole day, but now the water gives out, and better still the fire gives out. We hurried from the scene satisfied of one fact, that a house with a boveda roof needs no insurance, and that the good old builders of B. Ayres, left behind them master pieces of work which defy time and mock the elements.

INAUGURATION OF THE SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY'S READING ROOMS.

Last Thursday evening will long be remembered by the Irishmen in the River Plate. The opening of their reading rooms was a victory due more to the natural current of events than to any individual efforts; and we may safely say that the rising importance of the Irish population in this hemisphere is the real founder of this association. The magnificent suite of rooms were brilliantly lighted up, and tastefully decorated with flags; from the ceiling to the mantle piece hung the same gorgeous Irish flag that 40 years ago graced the banquet in B. Ayres to General O'Brien, one of San Martin's aide-camps. Times have wonderfully changed since then, but there were present on Thursday night Irishmen who recollect that banquet, and the glories that encircled the brow of that distinguished fellow countryman, General O'Brien, who fought and bled for the dearly won liberties of the River Plate. Spacious as are the reading rooms of this Society every corner was filled before 8 o'clock, the smoking room, conversation room, and reading room were all crowded. Such a gathering not even the directors of the Society anticipated. The chair was occupied by the president of the Society, Mr. Thomas Armstrong, one of the wealthiest capitalists of Buenos Ayres. On either side sat the Vice-presidents, next the Secretary, and down through the long rooms were seated countrymen from camp and town who had crowded in to assist on this auspicious occasion; nearly all the members and officers of the Society wore green rosettes. We doubt if any other nationality in the Plate could on so short a notice have succeeded in getting together so numerous and so influential a meeting.

The President of the Society, Mr. Thomas Armstrong, took the chair at 8 o'clock, and in calling the meeting to order, thanked his fellow countrymen for the distinction they paid him in naming him to be the first President of the first Irish Society every started in the Plate; he looked upon the society and these reading rooms as the best move ever made in this country for Irishmen, as a sound, practical and useful move, and he promised the Society his very fullest support. He regretted his inability to attend former meetings, but he assured his friends that it would always afford him the greatest pleasure to attend their meetings and to help in a movement which met with his fullest support. (Cheers).

The Secretary then read the minutes of the last meeting and the correspondence received during the week.

Mr. E.T. Mulhall rose to propose that the ordinary business of the eighth ordinary meeting of this society stand over, to hear the inaugural address of Mr. Director Forrester. Dr. Kelly seconded the motion, which passed 'nem con.'

Mr. Mathew Forrester then came forward, and standing at the head of the room delivered the following inaugural address, which was listened to with breathless attention and frequently interrupted by rapturous applause—

I have had the honor of being appointed to deliver an Inaugural Address on the occasion of the opening of the new saloons of the St. Patrick's Society, and, much as I may feel my own incapacity to do justice to the importance of the subject, as being an effort far beyond my powers, still it is an honor which I so highly prize that I would have exceedingly regretted having had to decline it, although I am likely to disappoint the flattering expectations which my kind friends had formed of my ability to address them.

To-night we inaugurate the permanent habitation of a society which is likely to exercise great influence, not only on the nationality which founded it, but also on the country in which we live. The Irish residents in the River Plate form no insignificant portion of the population; they are to be found in all the different branches of trade, and their industry and perseverance and intelligence have tended to aggrandize and exalt the several occupations to which they have turned their attention. Amongst them are to be found millionaires (like our worthy president, whom I am pleased to see in his place to-night) (cheers). Men, who after years of patient toil, have become rich in this world's goods, and richer still in the good opinion of their fellow men. Amongst them are to be found commercial men, who, mingling mercantile enterprise with liberality, are justly considered to be types of that great spirit of modern civilization which civilizes without violence, conquers without devastation. Amongst them are to be found wealthy estancieros, those pioneers of the desert and outposts against barbarism, who, temporarily setting aside the amenities and comforts of a more civilized life, are opening up the pampa, and making it give forth those fruits of the earth with which God and nature has so bountifully endowed it (cheers). These are the fathers of our future landed aristocracy, whose heritage will be prized as being the result of patient labour and disinterested self denial—a heritage more glorious than any descended from the rapacious hands of a marauding ancestor (Cheers).

These are some of the principal types of the Irish residents in the River Plate, and their occupations all tend towards the same goal; the furtherance of that great modern civilization to which I have just alluded—a civilization founded on toil, industry, perseverance and intelligence, tinctured with that spirit of religion, and faith in the goodness of God which teaches us "to do unto others as we would be done by."

But although forming so important a portion of the community, there has been little co-operation amongst them. Their efforts however praiseworthy, were isolated. They required that union which gives strength. An organization alike free from political bias, and sectarian strife—such a national organization, as would direct their efforts to the attainment of the greatest possible amount of good, not only for themselves but for their countrymen, and for the country they live in.

Hence arose the "St. Patrick's Society." I do not know who claims the honour of initiating the idea, but it was a noble idea, and the initiator deserves well of his countrymen. The objects of the Society are clearly stated in the bye-laws. Certainly they form an ample and noble programme—caring for the sick, helping the distressed, providing for the fatherless, counselling the stranger, fomenting immigration. May success crown the efforts of the Society; may prosperity be the reward of such disinterested benevolence!! (Applause).

Before proceeding to speak of the more important purposes of the society, allow me to call your attention, estancieros, to the importance of this club to yourselves personally. It will be your place of reunion when you come to spend a few days in the city, where you can meet your friends and talk over your business; where you will have the latest newspapers, which will keep you in communion with the old associations of other times, as well as "al corriente" with the news of the day, so that instead of being the solitary recluse of a few years ago, depending on a friend for the chance perusal of a stray newspaper, you will be brought more in contact with the requirements of modern life, and be better able to organise your plans for your own future welfare and protection. The club room has been a move in the right direction, as there is nothing like opportunities in conversation, and intercourse with our fellows, to eradicate those petty prejudices and small ideas which an isolated position in society serves to foster. Information is generous, and the more it is imparted to others, the wealthier becomes the imparter. This may seem a paradox, but the axioms of knowledge are very different from those of political economy.

As the encouragement of Irish emigration to the River Plate is one of the principal objects of the association, I may be pardoned a slight digression in order to show the anomalous position of my countryman at home, a position which makes it desirable for him to seek another home, away from the overshadowing influence of a powerful but mistaken friendship. A friendship which absorbs all the honour, but metes out to us rather more than our fair proportion of discredit. I wish to be careful in my expressions so that nothing I may say should wound the most tender subceptibilities of the most fastidious Englishman in the country. I have many friends amongst them, and many of them have come nobly forward in support of the principles of this society. And I do not speak of them so much individually, as of the tendency of their policy collectively, a policy which is grasping and egotistical in the extreme. It may be that my country but obeys that law of nature, by which the stronger dominates the weaker. Amongst foreigners, and even amongst ourselves the glory which attaches to such Irish names as Burke, Berkeley, Wellington, Laurence or Cairns all goes to the credit of England, whereas Ireland has to content herself with the doubtful fame which circles around some political agitator,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LIFE'S VALUE DOUBLED.--With a disordered stomach, physical and mental enjoyment are alike impossible. Every other organ sympathises with the great feeder of the system, and the mind becomes gloomy, irritable, and enfeebled. No change for the better is possible until the interrupted functions of digestion have been restored and regulated, and Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, acting directly upon the stomach, the bowels, and the liver, arrest their morbid action and reinfuse to them the vigor of which disease has deprived them. Purgation and invigoration go on simultaneously, the appetite improves, the spirits brighten, and life which is literally a burden to the dyspeptic, becomes once more enjoyable. The sugar-coating, prevents the possibility of contact between the palate and the substance of the pills, and makes them agreeable to take. cj—m30

TEATRO COLON

GRAN COMPANIA LIRICA ITALIANA.

SABADO 31 DE MAYO, 1873.

11ª FUNCION DE LA TEMPORADA.

TROVADOR.

Musica del Maestro VERDI.

ENTRADA GENERAL—$26.
A las 8.
cj—m30

Teatro de la Opera.

COMPANIA LIRICA ITALIANA DE BAILE.

FUNCION 24, DEL ABONO

SABADO 31 DE MAYO

NORMA.
cj | m30

Gran Circo Europeo
DE
COURTNEY y SANFORD

ESQUINA TUCUMAN Y PLAZA PARQUE.

Beneficio de las Victimas de la Fiebre Amarillo IN MONTEVIDEO.

SABADO, 31 DE MAYO.

BENEFICIO DEL SIMPATICO ARTISTO PALMIRO BRAGAZZI.

DOMINGO 1º DE JUNIO.
Por la tarde,
A las 2½.

BENEFICIO DE LA SOCIEDAD LAS DAMAS DE MISERICORDIA,

LOS MAS ESCOJIDOS ACTOS
Habra una banda de musica y otras novedadas.

PRECIO GENERAL DE ENTRADA—$16
cj—m30

River Plate Telegraph Company.

Latest Telegrams
For Transmission to
BRAZIL, NORTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,
Per Steamer "LIFFEY," up to the 31st MAY,
Will be received at the Buenos Ayres Office.
CALLE RECONQUISTA,
63.
cj—m30

INTERESTING
TO
CAMP PEOPLE
AND
SPORTSMEN.

DILLON'S
"CANADIAN" LEATHER SUITS,
For Winter Use.

OF ALL SIZES.

The Great Advantage of these Suits over any cloth has been proved, not only in Australia and Canada, but also in this country, by the GREAT DEMAND for the samples received here.

INSPECTION IS REQUESTED
of his Friends and the Public
by
ADOLFO S. ARRIOLA,
Defensa, 15.
d 291 9p m30

NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.
The Members will meet in Session on MONDAY, 2d of JUNE, at One p.m.

SUBJECTS—
"The Faculty of Pharmacy Memorial."
"A Petition for a Pension."
"Election of Members."
"Sub-Inspectors and other important subjects."

DANIEL C. KELLY, Secretary.
cj—287 5p m30

CORREJA.

Information is wanted of Henry Correja; artist; of New York in 1859; of Buenos Ayres in 1860, go now, if living, 38: blue eyes, brown hair. His sisters in New York (parents not surviving) are anxious about him.
Address John A. Scarlett, United States Consul, 117 Calle Reconquista, B. Ayres.
e | 01 6p m30

Mr. Arthur St. George de Cowan
Is requested to call at my Store, Calle Florida, Nos. 113 and 115, to communicate to him an affair of the greatest importance
P. F. LOHNER.
h..295 3p m30

190 CUADRAS DE TERRENO.

SE ARRIENDAN en Lujan, lindando con la Estacion.
Para tratar Calle de Cangallo No. 105.
g | 288 3p m29

TO LET—A neatly Furnished Family Dwelling House, Calle Tucuman, 175.
h..297 6 p m30

SPRING VANS.

WANTED to Purchase, a few Light Second-hand Spring Vans, suitable for one Horse, Apply at the Works, South Barracks, or at my Office, Hotel Helvecia, 64 Paseo Julio.
cj—202 6p m30 RICHARD GAMBLE.

WANTED, a good English or German Housemaid. High wages paid. Apply at No. 2·1 Calle Florida. cj—290 3p m30

TUTOR.—A young Man, aged 3·, with a first-class education, will soon be open to an engagement as tutor, in a private family. Address E. N., e cuidado, de Don Pedro Gatos Las Toscas, Ca eline. cj—·98 3p m3·

A PERSON wishes to give Out-door Lessons in English.
Address E. S., at this Office.
h—300 3p m30

SMART BOY, from 12 to 15 years, speaking English, wanted.
Recoba Nueva, No. 61.
h—298 5 p m30

AUCTION

Adolfo Bullrich & Co.

Great Sale at the Mole

Of the American Brigantine

RUSH,

200 tons.

Anchored in the Inner Roads, by order of the U. S. Consul for those interested.

On Friday 30th inst.

At 12 o'clock noon,
We will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, by order of the United States Consul, and for account of those interested,
The American brigantine RUSH, of 200 tons, anchored in the Inner Roads with all its equipment, a list of which can be seen at our office.
Those interested in buying can go on board to inspect the ship, or obtain information at the office of the consignees, STUART BARNES, Calle Reconquista 72, or at our office 113 Calle San Martin.

NOTE.

As this vessel only draws 11 feet when loaded, She is very suitable for River navigation or for a 'Guarda-Costa' for the National Government.
cj | 277 2p m28

The Buenos Ayres Football Club.

BANKS versus TOWN.

This, the First Match of the Season, will be Played at PALERMO, on THURSDAY, the 12th JUNE, and Members are requested to be present.

Play to commence at TWELVE Noon.

Gentlemen wishing to join the Club will please apply to either the Secretary or Treasurer.

Subscription for the Season, $50.
Buenos Ayres, May 29, 1873.
H. C. MORGAN, Secretary.
E. G. TORADO, Treasurer.
cj—294 12p m30

B. AYRES
AND
E. P. Railway Co.

NOTICE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th of June, the last Train from Ensenada and Quilmes will leave as under—

	P M
Ensenada	4.30
Pereyra	5.10
Quilmes	6.20
Puente Barracas	6.56
Central	7.35

NOTE—On Sundays and Feast Days the Trains that leave at 5.30 will continue as at present.
THE ADMINISTRATION.
g | 293 15p m29

TO
SALADERISTAS
AND
GRASEROS.

POUSSART MACHINERY,
Patented by the Argentine and Oriental Governments.

THIS
HIGH PRESSURE MACHINE
IS THE
MOST PERFECT

That has yet been invented, and has been found to work excellently in several large establishments here and in the Banda Oriental—notably the Quemín, at Altamira o Mana's Saladero in Lucra, B.O., and the Santa Isabel and Arroyo Negro.

ERNESTO POUSSART,
97—SARANDI—97
Between Calles Mejico and Chile.
d 276 1m m39

Buenos Ayres British Clerk's Provident Association,

MEMBERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that on Saturday Evening, 31st May, and until further notice, Payments will be received and Shares allotted between the hours of Seven and Eight o'Clock p.m., at No. 53 Calle Reconquista, instead of at 133½ Calle Potosi, as heretofore.
By Order.
h..296 6 p m30

La Administracion
DE LA
COMPANIA DEL GAS ARG.
Se ha mudado
a la calle
390—Rivadavia—390.
e..299 3p m30

TOROS, VACAS, y CABALLO DE RAZA.

Se Reciben por Todos los Paquetes.

JUAN MALCOLM,
Agente,
103—Calle Cangallo—105
d 289 3p m30

FRIDAY.

FRIDAY for Rosario, Parana, Santa Fe, and ports, at 10 o'clock the Steamer PRIMER ARGENTINO, entering the Laguna San Pedro going up and coming down.
SUNDAY, for Oriental Ports, the magnificent steamer SATURNO.
Receives passengers and parcels.
Agency—Reconquista, 99 and 99½
cj |

LETTERS.

Nugent, Barnett, Hitchon, O'Connell, Farrels, Bridget Skelly, Heasley, Margaret Nannery, Bryd. cj—

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

DAILY, per month	$30
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Advertisements per line per day,	$1
Do WEEKLY, one insertion,	5
Do. Permanent, at conventional rates	

"Standard" Office, January 1st, 1869.

The Standard.

[illegible] dicere.'
CICERO.

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1873.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS to the "STANDARD."

M. G. M.
to
STANDARD.

Bolsa crowded.

City quite gay.

Money tight.

Meeting to-day at the Government House for marking out routes of General Railway system over the Republic.

Committee on port project received two plans, by Burns and Alvarez. Others expected.

Central Railway almost reaches Florida. Works to Durazno also advanced.

Pealer busy on Pando lines. Also filling the Playa.

Hopes that quarantine will be abolished.

The Olbers' Mails.

The fine Lamport and Holt steamer Olbers entered port yesterday morning; the mails and passengers were on shore about noon. We extract the following summary of news—

In the House of Lords last evening assurance was given by Lord Kimberley that there were ample means of defence of the Gold Coast against the Ashantees. The Judicature Bill passed the stage of report.

The subject of the loss of life and property on the north-eastern coast and the question of harbours of refuge were discussed in the Commons, after which the result of the arbitration in the case of the San Juan boundary was lengthily debated. Some progress was made in the Civil Service Estimates.

As was to be expected, serious difficulties stand in the way of the formation of a new Italian Ministry. Signors Minghetti and Ricasoli have had audiences with the King; but both alike declared that the existing constitution of the Chamber did not afford them a hope of forming an Administration.

The Emperors of Russia and Germany have visited the great Engineer General, Todleben, to inspect his model of the fortress of Sebastopol, and to hear a lecture on its defence during the Crimean war. In honour of the anniversary of the Czar's birthday, the Emperor William has taken the occasion to distribute orders among the Russian officers attached to his person in St. Petersburg.

Arrests have taken place at Madrid in connection with the forged Bank of Spain notes, the amount of which is 8,000,000 reals; but it appears that none of the persons taken into custody for presenting the notes for cash are implicated in the forgery. With regard to political affairs and the movement of troops there is little intelligence beyond the fact that tranquillity prevails in Madrid and the provinces.

Official circles in New York refuse to entertain as well-founded the threats of any further serious troubles with the Indians.

The expedient of blowing up the sunken wreck of the Atlantic having been resorted to, large quantities of the cargo and 349 bodies of the ill-fated passengers have been recovered.

The reading of the defendant's affidavits partly occupied yesterday, the ninth of the great Tichbourne trial, in the Court of Queen's Bench. M. Chantillon was re-examined; and his wife was then called into the witness-box. She has no knowledge of the English language; and, therefore, her assertion that she had always conversed with Roger in French was not a fact to be questioned in cross-examination. After the evidence of another witness, the maitre d'hôtel of the late Sir James Tichborne, the remainder of the defendant's affidavit verifying the bill in Chancery was read, and the Court adjourned.

The two Americans, Edwin Noyes and George Bidwell, charged with being concerned in the great City forgeries, were again brought up at the Mansion House yesterday. An incident of the proceedings was the statement by Mr. Poland, the prosecuting counsel, that certain bonds, the proceeds of the fraud, had been recovered; and that the envelopes containing two parcels of them bore the impression of the prisoner Bidwell's seal. Another remand was granted by the Lord Mayor till next Saturday. The Bank authorities have received a telegram announcing the departure from Havana, for England, of Austin Bidwell and the city officers.

At Newmarket yesterday the race for the One Thousand Guineas was won by an extreme outsider, Lord Falmouth's Cecilia, the two favourites, Marie Stuart and Gratinska, having both failed to obtain even a place.

Friday evening.

Consols remain at 9 ½ to ⅝, and the discount demand has again been light. Metropolitan 3½ p ⅝. are at 97 to ½.

In the Foreign Market there has been a continuance of the demand for the higher class of securities, and French Scrip, stimulated by the improvement in Paris, closed with firmness at 5⅛ ¼ pm. Argentine, 1871, is in demand at 95½ to ½—another rise of ¼.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the Italian rates slightly improved. In other respects the only feature was a decline in the rate upon Holland.

There were no gold operations at the Bank to-day.

The Royal Mail steamer Ebro has arrived at Lisbon from Brazil and R. Plate with £41,232.

In the Corn Market this morning the prices of wheat and flour were unaltered. The accounts from the agricultural districts, it is stated, are becoming much more satisfactory.

The Coal Market was heavy this morning, but previous prices were maintained, and the merchants' quotation remains unaltered.

The 1st of May being one of the half-yearly periods for the closing of the tranfer books at the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange has been shut to-day, and there have been no transactions in the public funds.

The discount demand to-day has been light. The Bank return published this afternoon shows again a slight increase of strength, the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which last week was over 33 per cent, being now a little over 33⅜ per cent.

The sum of £55,000 in bar gold was withdrawn from the Bank to-day for Germany.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. have invited subscriptions for £1,000,000 Boston City Sterling Bonds, bearing interest from the 1st of April at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, at the price of 91½, in instalments extending to the 8th of September. The loan is issued for the purpose of improving the streets in that part of the city destroyed by the recent great fire, and is redeemable in 20 years.

A circular announces the failure of Messrs. Neuman, Gingold, and Co., whose bills were returned yesterday. The liabilities are stated to be about £300,000, covered principally by goods, and it is expected that only about £50,000 will rank against the estate. The assets are expected to produce about £150,000.

The Bank of New South Wales have a telegram that, at the half-yearly meeting of this Bank at Sydney yesterday, a dividend was declared at the rate of 15 per cent per annum.

(Special Telegram.)

The New York papers landed in Queenstown yesterday per the Cunard steamer Java give a harrowing account of the fearful disaster on the Providence and Stonington Railroad, by which thirty persons were killed, the victims being roasted to death through the wrecked train being on fire. The following are full particulars of the horrible occurrence:—A terrible accident occurred at the Richmond Switch Railway, on the Stonington and Providence Railway, at four o'clock on Sunday morning, by the bursting of the mill dam just north of the track on the Powcalick river. The water rushed down the stream in torrents, caused by a freshet, and rising above the usual level to the extent of some ten feet, washed away the bridge of the railroad track over the stream. The Stonington steam-boat train, *en route* to Providence and Boston, coming along at the time, was precipitated into the chasm, the engine leaping to the opposite bank. Three crate cars and three coaches telescoped, and all of them took fire afterwards, and were burned up. The engineer, fireman, and six others are supposed to have been washed down the stream or burned in the *débris*. Parties of workmen and volunteers are clearing the track and searching for bodies.

OPENING OF THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SCENE.

(By Telegraph.)

Vienna, May 1.

This morning opened most unfavourably for the International Exhibition, the *Weltausstellung*: Overhead the clouds sped rapidly along, dark and gloomy, while heavy rains were driven at intervals by stormy gusts of wind, making the look-out altogether dismal. Spite of these discouragements, however, the streets were filled with people at a very early hour. Seven o'clock was the time officially appointed for the procession to form in Leopoldstadt, and from that hour till nine it continued to lengthen backwards, stretching to the rear far into the inner town, until at length there was one uninterrupted file extending from the Grand Opera House to the Palace of Industry in the Prater. The arrangements made by the police were so execrable that the actual transit from the city to the Exhibition occupied over three hours. No attempt had been made to keep clear the tramways leading to the Palace until within a few minutes of the time when the procession was due, and the inevitable consequence was that at several parts of the route blocks of nearly half an hour's duration occurred.

Precisely at twelve o'clock the Emperor and Empress arrived in their state carriage, drawn by six splendid horses, closely followed by the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany; also in gala equipage, immediately after their Imperial Highnesses, were the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur in a state carriage and pair; while following their Royal Highnesses came the other Princes and their suites, forming a long and splendid procession. The Imperial Archduke had already proceeded to the Palace.

On arriving at the Exhibition, the Emperor gave his arm to the Crown Princess of Prussia; the Crown Prince led the Empress of Austria, while the Prince of Wales escorted the Countess of Flanders, and this order was preserved throughout the ceremony. As the procession advanced to the scarlet-colored dais, on which a row of splendid fauteuils had been arranged, the drums beat and the military bands played the Imperial Anthem. The Emperor sat with the Crown Princess of Prussia and the Prince of Wales on his right, and on his left the Empress and the Crown Prince of Prussia. As the Imperial ladies took their seats the music ceased, and the Archduke Charles Louis, as the Patron of the Exhibition of 1873, stepped forward and read the address to the Emperor.

At this moment the spectacle presented was grandly imposing. Now, for the first time, when the Palace was filled with the representatives of every nationality under heaven, did the majesty of the occasion and the vast proportions of the great edifice at the same moment seem to crowd on the mind and overwhelm the beholder. The whole surface of that gigantic area was filled with serried crowds representing the beauty, wealth and distinction, not only of Austria, but, in a great measure, of Europe and the entire world—all this, too, beneath a dome in comparison to which that of St. Peter's at Rome is comparatively small.

"Bowing low to his Imperial brother, the Archducke spoke as follows:

"Your Majesty, Most Gracious Sire. With feelings of gladness I beg to greet your Majesty within these halls dedicated to peaceful progress. Your Majesty's gracious sympathy fitly crowns a work which attracts the eyes of all the world to Austria, and which secures to our Fatherland the recognition of conspicuous participation in the promotion of the welfare of mankind by instruction and labour. It is not becoming in us, who, by your Majesty's confidence, have been entrusted with the execution of your noble and elevated purposes, to be the judges of our own work; but we may be permitted to point out the means which have contributed to its accomplishment—the exalted initiative of your Majesty; the generous co-operation of our own country, conscious of its strength, and of foreign nations devoted to the object in view, and the moral and political power of labour and civilisation. It owes to these elements, to your Majesty's creation, and to its own intrinsic worth, the vitality that will transmit its honour and memory to posterity. May it please your Majesty graciously to accept a catalogue of the Exhibition, and a historical memoir of its development, and to declare the Universal Exhibition of 1873 open."

The Emperor took the catalogue and report from the hands of the Archduke, and replied in the following words:—

"With lively satisfaction do I behold the accomplishment of this undertaking, the significance and importance of which I appreciate to the fullest extent. My confidence in the patriotism and the energy of my people, and in the sympathy and support of the nations amicably disposed towards us, has accompanied the progress of this grand work. My Imperial good wishes and grateful recognition are bestowed upon its consummation. I now declare the Universal Exhibition of 1873 to be opened."

At this stage there was sung, with splendid orchestral accompaniment, and while the whole assembly remained standing, a Cantata which had been composed expressly for the occasion. On the conclusion of this performance, Prince Adolphus Auersperg approached the Emperor and addressed his Imperial Majesty.

To the Prince's address the Emperor replied in a few gracious words, and Prince Auersperg then retired and gave place to Dr. Felder, the Mayor of Vienna, who likewise delivered a loyal address ending with a fervent "God bless, God protect your Majesty!—long live the Emperor Francis Joseph!"

As these concluding words were uttered, a sympathetic burst of ringing cheers rose from the multitude.

These addresses and speeches were interspersed with various musical performances. When Dr. Felder had concluded, the orchestra and the members of the Vienna Choral Society thundered out the grand strains of "See, the conquering hero comes;" at the termination of which Baron Schwarz Senborn advanced to the right of the dais, and, bowing, stood in readiness to conduct the Imperial procession through the building. The order observed in this part of the ceremonial was the same as that followed in the earlier proceedings. Following his Excellency, the illustrious party visited first the foreign departments, passing down the right aisle of the Central Transept, through the German, Belgian, Swiss, Italian and French divisions, to that of England, where they were received by the British Ambassador (Sir A. Buchanan), Mr. Cunliffe Owen and the rest of the English, Indian, and British Colonial Commissioners, to each of whom the Emperor, the Archduke Charles Louis, and the Prince of Wales spoke in the kindest manner. Mr. Owen had the high honour of conducting his Imperial Majesty and the Princes round our department. The Emperor expressed himself as highly delighted with the triumphs of British industry noticeable in the Exhibition, and was especially struck with the beauty and novelty of the Indian show, which the Archduke Charles Louis declared, in conversation with the Royal Commissioner, to be the best in the whole building.

Several English ladies were present at the reception of the Imperial party in the British department. About 30,000 persons were admitted by ticket, and at the present moment, despite the great inclemency of the weather, from 350,000 to 400,000 people throng the Prater, and besiege its extraordinary resources in the way of refreshment establishments. With regard to the cab strike, I am happy to be able to state that the 'Fiaker' men gave in last night. It is hard to conceive the terrible results that would have followed had they held out.

The British Commissioners have been invited to dine at the Hofburg—the city residence of the Kaiser—at six o'clock this evening.—*Telegraph.*

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS.

The following correspondence between the Provincial Bank President and National Minister of Finance will explain to our mercantile readers how the Treasury deposit question stands.

B. Ayres, May 28th, 1873.

To H. E. Dr. Dn. Luis L. Dominguez
Minister of Finance.

By order of the Board of Directors I have the honour to address Y. E. to beg that you will be good enough to inform them at what dates and in what sums the Government intends to withdraw the deposit of 10,000,000 hard dollars which it has with us.

To withdraw such a sum from circulation without pressing on the commercial community it is essential for us to have the desired information beforehand. In connection with the same subject I am desired to ask you "M. le Ministre", if the account of the last loan made to the National Government is considered to have closed with the $f. 3,600,000 already advanced, or is it to be looked on as still open, till the last monthly instalment of $f400000 is claimed, making up the amount contracted for $f. 4,000,000, so that repayment as agreed on, may be commenced.

Begging that Y. E. will have the kindness to answer the above queries. I have the honour to salute you with my most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) MARIANO SAAVEDRA.
EULOGIO V. SAMUDIO,
Secretary.

Finance Department,
B. Ayres May 28th 1873.

To the President of the Provincial Bank.

In reply to the note of this date which I have just received from the President of the Bank, I have to reply that I cannot tell with any certainty the dates nor the amounts in which the National Government intends to withdraw its deposit of $f.10,000,000 from the Bank.

The greater part of the amount is destined by Law to carry out Public Works which progress slowly, and up to the present only small sums, necessary to meet preliminary contracts, have been drawn out. We shall continue in this way till the National Bank is opened. Then, as the President of the Bank is aware, all Government lodgments will be made in that Bank; but I do not anticipate that the necessary transfer of the money need be hurried, but made according as said new Bank may find employment for its money.

I have already, 3 or 4 months age, said the same thing to a Director of the Prov. Bank who came to ask me the question. The National Government, on its part, will never consent to embarrass a Bank with which, up to the present, it has had mutually beneficial transactions; and the deposit in question being so large, I have always considered that its withdrawal must be accomplished with the utmost prudence, and with due regard to legitimate interests of all kinds.

If the rate of Exchange on England had continued to decline, and a consequent export of gold arisen, it might have been necessary for me to withdraw some money for the Treasury, to meet probable eventualities; but, happily, the rate of Exchange is going up, and for the moment I can see no prospect that the Government is likely to be obliged to lessen its deposit with the Bank.

To the second question of the President of the Bank I have to answer that I do not consider as closed the account current with the Bank till the whole of the stipulated sum be advanced. For some months past the Treasury has had plenty of money to meet all demands on it, and for this reason I refrained from claiming the monthly advance agreed on, believing that in so acting I was seconding the views of the Board of Directors, which, I was informed, was anxious to curtail its discounts; but, in June I must call on it for the usual instalment, if not inconvenient.

Having now replied to the note of the President of the Bank, I have the honour to offer him the expression of my highest esteem.

LUIS L. DOMINGUEZ.

THE TRAMWAY CRISIS.

Wonders will never cease in Buenos Ayres. Who that knows anything of the gigantic tramway traffic in this city could have supposed that upon a mere question of fines, some few paper dollars, perhaps, the whole tramway traffic of two of our principal lines would be stopped, the cars, horses, drivers and mayorales, all arrested, and a hubbub created at the corner of Calles Defensa and Victoria, the like of which has been rarely witnessed before in this city. Up to 11 o'clock a. m. everything went on as well as usual; cars running by, filled with passengers, and horns blowing in every direction; but at 11.30 a solitary horse policeman galloped down Calle Reconquista, and taking his position at that familiar spot, known as 'Moore's corner,' commanded the curve. The first car up was a Boca tram; the boy came galloping along merily playing his horn stentoriously, but was brought slapp up in front of Dakin's and told to dismount and stand by. The driver drove on, since no one pulled the bell, but he did'nt drive far. The officer told him to pull his bell and stop; of course such an unusual proceeding caused much alarm to the passengers inside, who erroneously supposed that they also were arrested. A species of 'sauve que peut' business ensued; all the passengers wanted to get out together, the door was too small or the car was too big; meanwhile to increase the hub-bub up came a Lacrosse car for the Calle Victoria; clear the way shouts the driver to the car ahead, but that driver counted without his host, for a vigilante called on him to throw up his reins, and stand by. The crowd now at the corner of the street under Father Walsh's windows was inconvenient. Let the people pass for Heaven's sake, shouted the tinsmith who found his premises invaded and his shop blocked up. Move on ahead roared a police commissary, who stood in front of the old building of the new National Bank. It was easy to order but hard to obey—the horses would not stir unless the bell rang and the horn blew, the mayoral refused to ring his bell as he had no passengers, and the boy with the horn had gone over to the River Plate Bank in front, and was intent on the gold movement going on inside. Meanwhile people in Calle Cangallo as they turned the Reconquista corner thought of course it was a fire, and as we pushed up to Mr. Green's office, in search of the Olber's mails, we were carried with the human tide onwards until we came on that beach before Mr. Terence Moore's door.

The tramway cars came up now so fast that the whole of Calle Piedad to San Martin was getting blocked up. The commissary ordered the police to march the cars forward to the Plaza and let them stand there in a line from Calle Defensa back. This freed the street somewhat, for the squeeze at Moore's corner was as stiff as in the money market. Fifteen cars, horses and attendants were now under arrest and stretched in a line from Eastman's drug store to Mr. Tay's ship brokers office. At the Plaza one would think it was the May festivals such was the throng, and many of our English brokers and merchants, who happened to have taken seats in the cars bound for the South end, were the subject of the most sincere plebs sympathy at noon. The 'mayorales' and drivers had a sort of pic-nic in front of the cars, and the sight was truly ridiculous. *Sin transit gloria mundi* sighed a facetious American merchant as he passed Mr. Rossignol, who stood gazing at Moore's corner in mute astonishment at the block up. Fifty thousand questions the unfortunate guards had to answer to an over nervous public, and yet no man in the crowd could say how much was the fine or how long the imprisonment. One generous hearted fellow went up to the police horseman and asked to know the fine; that he would pay it, but the officer knew nothing of it. It might be 1,000, and it might be fifty thousand. The feeling in the crowd was indignation, mellowed with sympathy. One o'clock came, and still no car dared stir. At last like wild fire the news spread that the matter was arranged, and away dashed some twenty odd cars filled to overflowing with passengers. With a view to keep our readers thoroughly posted up on this most unexampled occurrence we pushed on to the Policia to make the fullest enquiries; the Chief was absent, and we could find out nothing positively certain in that quarter, beyond that our visit at the moment was an error, which very narrowly escaped being wound up in a manner by no means agreeable.

A NEW ARGENTINE INDUSTRY.

With the balance of trade so much against us, whoever increases our industries does the State good service. Argentine economists are at last beginning to see that we consume far too much for our production, and the country is going ahead too fast in one direction, whilst it remains too stationary in another. Even the smallest and most insignificant of staples should not escape our statesmen, and whatever we can make here ourselves should not be imported. This will help to regain the equilibrium of trade which has been so much disturbed. Mr. Richard Gamble some months ago began the manufacture of a railway grease, peculiar to the use of railways, tramways and steamers. After considerable exertion he prevailed upon some of the railway managers to give his specific a trial, and for which he has obtained a patent. As will appear by the letters at foot, the article has given the highest satisfaction, and we doubt not that all the railway managers will now afford to Mr. Gamble's patent every patronage and support:—

Northern Railway,
Office of General Administration,
Buenos Ayres, May 28, 1873.

Dear Sir,

With reference to the grease which you are supplying to this railway, I have pleasure in saying that it is good and economical, and that if you continue to supply the same quality, I at present see no reason why we should use any other material in all our axle boxes in which oil is not used.

In England the same material is used universally on the railways, and I think it will be here as it becomes better known.

Wishing you every success,
I am,
Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
HENRY CRABTREE.

To Richard Gamble, Esq.,
Buenos Ayres.

Central Uruguay Railway,
Office of Administration,
Montevideo, May 23, 1873.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to accompany you the copy of my letter of the 7th, because your silence makes me fear that said letter did not arrive at its destination.

I beg you to send the sample as quickly as possible, because this company is in the greatest necessity to take some resolution for the regular supply of said article for daily use.

Yours truly,
For the Central Uruguay Railway,
R. O. T. ELLICOTT,
Secretary.

To Richard Gamble,
Hotel Helvetia, Buenos Ayres.

MINISTER AVELLANEDA'S REPORT.

In looking over the report presented to Congress by the Minister of Education, Justice and Public Worship one cannot refrain from observing that Dr. Avellaneda is a hard working man; those who may feel disposed to doubt this assertion would probably change their minds after a careful perusal of the report.

It appears there are five hundred and sixty one schools in the province of Buenos Ayres, that gives about one school for every thousand inhabitants; a very respectable show indeed, taking a population view of the subject, but, unfortunately the attendance of scholars is not up to the proportional mark, the total number of scholars being only thirty two thousand.

Nearly half the schools are private institutions, attended by little less than half the total number of scholars; the other half are public schools supported by the National or Provincial Government and by the Municipal Corporations of the city and province. There are twelve hundred and eighty five teachers which, would give an average of twenty five scholars to each teacher.

However, the number of scholars set down as receiving private education is certainly under the mark. I am sorry to differ with the Minister but I think I can convince him that his figures are not at all near the sum total they should be. If the Minister takes a tour through the province of Buenos Ayres and makes a point of entering every Irish, English and Scotch house, he will find a schoolmaster or schoolmistress in all and every one of them where there are children; he need not surmise that schoolmasters are only to be found in the stately halls of the British residents, no: he will also find them in the humble cottage.

Strictly speaking, these should be added in order to form a correct estimate.

For the information, of parents and guardians who are negligent in educating their children, I may add that the new constitution of the province, which will very soon become law, makes it compulsory on parents to educate their children in the first rudiments.

With that observation for which I charge you—negligent fathers—nothing, I pass on to the report. In the province of Catamarca there are 103 schools attended by 7531 scholars; there are 20,868 children in the province between six and fifteen years of age.

San Juan, the province famed for overthrowing its Governors and rulers, is, in an educational point of view, far in advance of all the other provinces of the Republic, including B. Ayres. There are only 15,000 children in San Juan, and of these nearly seven thousand attend school; almost half the children get some education, which speaks very well for the hot headed San Juaninos.

In Santa Fe one child out of every six is sent to school; in Tucuman, one out of every five; in Corrientes, one out of every nine; in Rioja, one out of every four, nearly; in Entre Rios, one out of every seven; in Mendoza, one out of every two and a half; in Jujuy, one out of every ten; in Santiago, one out of every eleven; and—would you believe it, readers? — Cordoba, the renowned seat of learned doctors, the stronghold of piety, is the most ignorant province in the Argentine Republic. Even Jujuy, that far-off corner of the Republic only known to a favored few, is in advance of holy Cordoba. Why, when I went on a pleasure trip to Cordoba, I called on one of the members of Congress for that province and asked him for some letters of introduction, which he very kindly gave me, telling me at the same time that I would not err if I addressed every second man I met in company with the style and title of Doctor. I found these instructions very useful, but was obliged to enlarge on them, for, out of every dozen men I exchanged salutations with, ten at least turned out to be doctors. And yet Minister Avellaneda has the hardihood to tell us that out of sixty-two thousand children between the ages of six and fifteen, only five thousand are sent to school, while the remaining fifty-seven thousand are left in complete ignorance! Every man in Cordoba who holds, or has held, an office under Government, deserves three months' solitary confinement on bread and water.

There are one hundred and twenty public libraries in all the Republic, those of the national colleges in the different provinces are supplied with twenty thousand volumes, the number in the other libraries is not given.

There are 986 students in the University of Buenos Ayres, and 219 in the college of the Faculty of Medicine; in all the Republic there are 103,000 scholars, taking the word in the sense of a person receiving education.

A committee has been named some time ago for drawing up a project of law establishing trial by jury in the criminal courts of the nation; the committee has not yet given in its report, but it is known that the members recommend the English system; there will be a grand jury, and three-fourths of the votes will be necessary to send a man to trial, or bring in a true bill in technical language. The petty jury cannot bring in a verdict unless they agree unanimously. This will be a hard nut to crack for our jurors, however, it is not yet law, and it may undergo many changes before Congress gives it the final polish. It must be remembered that this project is only for criminal cases in the Federal Courts; when the government nominates me to draw up a similar draft, I will include civil bill cases, and strongly recommend the provincial governments of the different provinces to follow the example.

The Commercial Code has been revised by a committee appointed for that purpose. The project of the Penal Code is not yet concluded but no doubt will be very shortly; that is, the project drawn up by Dr. Tejedor has been finished, but the committee appointed to examine it, and recommend any alterations, have not yet concluded their work.

DICK.

A man in Terre Haute, thirty-eight years old, has been a widower six times, and would like to be bereaved again.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Three steamers entered port yesterday—the Olbers, from dear old Liverpuddle; the Saturno, from Salto; and the Villa del Salto, from the indispensable sister city. It is needless to say that the first named brings the most news, and we print a couple of columns of it. Just now Europe seems to have its attention fixed on the Vienna Exhibition, to which all the 'swells' and swindlers in the Old World will naturally bend their steps, heedless of the war of which it must prove the precursor, if it follow the suit of every great Exhibition held in Europe since the late Prince Consort started the finest of them all in 1851. The Crimean, Italian, Sadowa, and Franco-German campaigns were all preceded by Peace Exhibitions; and it is allowable to surmise that the present one at Vienna, the biggest yet attempted, will turn out to have come before the tallest scrimmage Europe has seen since the days of Napoleon the Great. Enough of sad forebodings! All the lions and lambs in old Europe seem just now to be on excellent terms, and 'sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.'

The R. M. steamer Liffey sails this afternoon with some passengers, some gold, and a heavy mail. Dr. Olguin goes home in her on important business; he represents here, we believe, the giant contracting firm of Brassey and Co. By the way, we hear that the Doctor has undertaken to light up Calle Santa Fé with the primest 16 candle gas, before six months are about.

There will be two grand performances at the Circus on Sunday, one in the afternoon and another at night. As both are for Charity we hope to see an overflowing house.

The Salubrity Commission of the parish of San Ignacio has got into some tom-tit tea-pot row with the Colonel commanding the President's Escort, because he took his men under the archway dividing the Plazas Victoria and Mayo, during the parade on the 25th. What the dickens a troup of cavalry riding under an archway has to do with salubrity or insalubrity no one but Lord Dundreary or Tom Walker could tell. If there is any law on the subject, it is not to be supposed that a gay 'subreur' like the Colonel knows it by heart; and as the exigencies of the military defile may have required the Escort to pass under the arch, the Salubrious Commissioners had better have put their pride in their pocket, and said nothing about it, at least 'for this once.' To make the thing still more absurd, the salubrity gentlemen seriously ask the Colonel to pay a fine of $50 m|c. for each of his troupers that passed under the sacred arch. Don't they wish they may get it?

More astounding rubbish! We're all going mad in the Plate as fast as we can. The morning papers, of the most serious reputation, assert coolly that there is a project to build a railway *between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo.* Such a line might be as practicable to English engineers and capital, as the one proposed lately between Dover and Calais, or any other; but anyone who supposes that England, France or any power with money would lend it for such a harum-scarum scheme must be as demented as a hatter or a March hare. But that there is not a paper in town but ourselves worth a rap at any kind of a joke, we'd say this was one.

All the quidnuncs in town seem to be in the highest spirits at the proposed project in the Provincial Chambers to expropriate the Northern Railway. All the soda water, ginger-pop and gooseberry-champagne in town could not compete in effervescence with the bottled indignation of a small section of the public against this line, which, although slightly slipshod now and then, in the main has done good service, and is daily improving. It is just as well that those who take any interest in the matter should know that the Government has no more power to expropriate this much abused line than it has to compel us to sell Standard Court. In the original concession there is not a word empowering it to do so; and if the Government wants the line, it must buy it by private contract as it would a house or a horse, provided the company is willing to sell, which we take leave to doubt. All the projects for expropriating it, therefore, may be sold for waste paper immediately, if not sooner.

The River Plate seems to become daily a more popular Refugium for sinners and saints from all parts of the world, though the former are in a fearful preponderance. The other day we published an enquiry as to what had become of a gentleman, the only part of whose Polish appellation we can remember being the traditional "owski" at the end of it. We have now to request a sympathising Public to keep its weather eye open for a Miss F. C. Whatmore, whose relations in England are very anxious about her. Any information as to her whereabouts, if sent to our office will much oblige. Though we put this query in our chronically queer way, we wish to add that the young lady's friends are sorely distressed about her, and we are most anxious to be able to send them reassuring intelligence.

A kind friend has promised us the windmill we asked for yesterday to pump the water from the hole where the 70,000 ounces are buried. We are deeply grateful. Some people have got it into their addled pates that we wanted the mill 'to raise the wind;' 'pas de tout!' to raise the ounces. Once we raise them we can raise as much wind as we like, and raise the D——l, to boot, with the Gong and a new five ton bell we've ordered for the occasion from Thomas-street, Dublin, where the finest bell foundry in the world stands.

The Crisis is the absorbing topic in town. The pecuniary squeeze intensifies every 24 hours, still no one has 'gone to the wall' yet, and all do their best to preserve 'a stiff upper lip' in presence of the gummy nature of the financial situation. The Bank Directors have been running about so much for the last week that their corns have turned into bunions, and as our friend Runheim is in Europe a serious gibbosity crisis in the Bank parlour may soon be looked for. Rain might relieve this cornute pressure but, unluckily, it seems as far off as ever. The note of Mr. Minister Dominguez to the President of the Bank will not improve matters. Talleyrand, with his idea of what language was given us for, would never approve of it. However, we may be wrong. Monetary things and money in the abstract have few attractions for us, though no one can take a more entrancing interest in a moderate amount of the most immediate 'ready.'

Here's a pretty go! Dr. Rodriguez's quinta near Almagro, on the errepressible Flores Road, sacked on Sunday from floor to roof tree not even a salt cellar left. The intense fun of the thing for everyone, but poor Dr. R. is, that energetic officer Police Commissary Robledo, with the men under him, has his official domicile next door to the plundered premises!!

The business done in Congress yesterday was as follows:—The Deputies for Buenos Ayres took the oath and their seats. The message of the Executive proposing that a reward of 100,000 pats. be given for the capture of Lopez Jordan, and minor rewards for his accomplices; also, that full pension be given to the widows of the soldiers murdered by the rebels, was read. General Gelly proposed that the message be sent to a mixed committee. It was finally sent to the Committees of War and Constitutional affairs. Don Mariano Varela's petition that the negotiation of the Public Works Loan be enquired into by the House was sent to the Petition Committee; another from Mr. Moreno asking leave to accept the post of Chilian Consul in Entre Rios was also sent to committee. Mr. Igarzabal made a clean sweep of a lot of musty asuntos, which, on his motion, were achieved. Amongst them were a note from the Government of Cordoba offering a site for the new capital of the Republic; another about a capital in Cordoba, and several others of an equally absurd tenour. The House rose at a quarter past two, p.m.

ON 'CHANGE.

May 29th, 1873.

Ounces	400
Sovereigns	122½
Patacons	25
National Bonds	76¼

The bond market ruled a shade weaker than yesterday, and Cedulas fell off ½. There is no change for the better to note in the money market, and Exchange is slightly weaker. How much longer this state of things can last is the question put on all sides. The note of the Minister of Hacienda to the President of the Bank was much spoken of; it will be found in another column, and the document speaks for itself. Respecting the meeting of private bank managers yesterday the upshot appears that the banks have agreed not to discount any fresh paper, but to renew bills falling due. The sales of Bonds to-day were as follows—

For end month	20,000	76¼
Do	10,000	76¼
Do	15,000	76¼
For June 30	10,000	77¼
Do	20,000	77¼
Do	40,000	77⅜

The business in Cedulas was as follows—

For cash 9,200 A 90½.
Do 25,000 do 90⅝.
Do 32,000 do 90⅝.
Do 1,500 do 90⅝.
Do 5,400 do 9 ⅝.
Do 10,000 do 90⅝.
Do ,200 do 90⅝.
Do 10,000 do 90⅝.
Do 10 000 do 90⅝.
Do 5,000 do 90⅝.
For Saturday 10,000 do 90½.
Do 10,000 do 90½.
Do 10,000 do 9 ½.
Do 10,000 do 90½.
Do 10,000 do 9 ½.
Do 15,000 do 90⅝.
Do 20,000 do 90⅝.
Do 10,000 do 90⅝.
Do 5,000 do 90½.

In the liquidation nothing much done, market rules heavy.

Mr. Tonnelier, took leave of his numerous friend on 'Change to-day, previous to his departure to-morrow in Liffey.

Capt. W. H. Eills, of the Olbers was welcomed on 'Change to-day and congratulated upon his capital run out. The Olbers has brought out 1120 tons for Buenos Ayres, and 420 tons for Montevideo.

Exchange ruled to-day at 49, and 49½, but many brokers said that even at 49 they could not find bills; the demand for exchange spite of the money market; and the pretty free export business during the month, is very strong, and as a broker has remarked there is no money for anything save exchange.

Mr. Duglish of D. C. Thompson and Co. was welcomed on 'Change to-day, on his return from the provinces.

Dr. O'guien, took leave of his friends to-day, he leaves per Liffey.

The sale of 590 boxes of American Starch on board is reported at 12 r.

Mr. Schlieper, the leading German broker, was congratulated to-day on his wonderful escape yesterday during business hours; it seems a tramway car ran into his Tilbury, capsized it and passed over; Mr. Schlieper with true Standard luck escaped unhurt. The tramway car was injured.

Mr. Bartolome Vignono, has returned from Italy in the Picardie, he has taken immediate steps before the courts to arrange his affairs, and open his office again.

The Montevidean telegram gave—

Later dates from Rio to 21st inst.
Exchange 25¼, 25⅜
Sovs. 9,460
Ounces 30,500

Belgic entered on 24th with engines out of order.

Home Debt 61,
Extraordinary Debt 95½.
Pacification 96½
Fomento Montevideo 34½
Progreso 53½
Exchange 51¼, 51⅜.
France 5.45.
No fever cases.
A pine cargo N.Y. 59

No coal sales to report at present, but the following are the market rates—

Cardiff 17, 18
Nut coal, 15, 16
House coal 18, 19

There was a current rumour on 'Change that on the 1st June quarantine will be abolished in toto.

The Olbers has brought the following important financial and commercial advices—

London, May 3rd.

The Bank rate remains without alteration and its position without important change, though such modifications as are apparent, in spite of any trifling percentage of increase of reserve as to liabilities, are in the direction of a dearer Money Market. From a variety of causes the commercial demand for discount continues to dwindle. It has at no time during the present year been very active, and during the past week the bulk of the discount business has been done elsewhere than at the Bank. Money-lenders have been lately withdrawing the balances hitherto idly swelling the "other deposits", and have commenced to use them themselves. If this policy is continuously or actively followed, the "other deposits" will rapidly diminish, and the Bank's position become weak enough. At the moment there is a certain return of confidence, causing the London bankers, &c., to operate with greater freedom than of late, but the feeling is by no means assured or well grounded. The continued demand for gold is shown in the increase of the coin and bullion by only one-third of the amount reported as sent in. This demand will go on, probably at a largely increasing ratio, and the condition and prospects of the Money Market must continue for a length of time to come the subject of anxious vigilance on the part of all who are largely interested in commerce.

An unpleasant interest has been excited in the cotton market by the circulation of a variety of rumours with reference to difficulties supposed to exist in various quarters. There is believed to be some foundation for unpleasant reports of some extraordinary irregularity in connection with cotton supposed to have been shipped from a port in the States, and which, if not shipped, has at any rate been drawn against. The amount involved is said to be something under £50 000.

The supply of money is tolerably extensive, and the rates of discount are as follows:—

	Per cent.
Bank rate	4
Open market rates—	
Thirty and sixty day's bills	3⅞
Three months' bills	3⅞ to 3⅞
Four months' bank bill	4⅛ to 4¼
Six months' bank bills	4⅛ to 4¼
Four and six months' trade bills	4½ to 5

The rates of interest allowed by the joint stock banks and discount houses for deposits are subjoined—

	Per cent.
Joint-stock banks	3
Discount-houses at call	3
Do with seven days' notice	3¼
Do with 14 days' notice	3½

No bullion operations are reported at the Bank.

On 'Change to-day bills were generally in demand, and on Italy they were more saleable. The rates were less favorable to this country.

The following are the prices of money at the leading continental cities—

	Bank rate, p%.		Open Market, p%.
Paris	5	..	4¾
Amsterdam	4	..	4
Hamburg	—	..	5
Berlin	5	..	5
Frankfort	5	..	5
Vienna and Trieste	5	..	5
Madrid Cadiz, and Barcelona	5	..	5
Lisbon and Oporto	7	..	7
St. Petersburg	6½	..	6
Brussels	5	..	4¾
Turin, Florence, Rome	5	..	5
Bremen	4	..	3¾
Leipsic	4½	..	4¼
Antwerp	4	..	3¾—4

London, May 1.

Gold.—The £690,000 gold from Australia just delivered has all been taken for Germany, together with £90,000 per Peter Denny, from Otago. There is now some enquiry for other quarters, and in the absence of supplies about £55,000 has been taken from the Bank; on the other hand, £150,000 in sovereigns has been sent in from Melbourne.

The Bank of Prussia will probably alter its rate to-morrow. The amount of gold coined from the 13th to 19th ult. 10,877,460 marks.

HIDES.

The demand for salted R. Plato hides throughout the month has been quiet, and prices paid show a slight decline; still the market in well supported, and we see no early prospect of any reduction in value. The demand on the Continent has improved, and there are inquiries for floating cargoes for delivery there.

At the meeting of shareholders of the city of Buenos Ayres Tramways Company Limited, held on Wednesday, at the offices of the company, the director's report and accounts were approved and adopted, and dividends declared of 7s. 4d. on the shares of the first issue, and of 6s. 10d. on those of the second issue. The sum of £3,000 was placed to a contingent fund.

Amongst the foreign railway stocks there is a fall of ½ in Buenos Ayres Great Southern ordinary shares, and of ½ in South Italian obligations.

The report of the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway Company has been issued for the year ending the 31st December last. After providing for the interim dividend for the six months to June last, the debenture interest, and all other charges, the net revenue account shows a balance of £42,072 1s. 6d., out of which a dividend is recommended of 8s. per share, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

London, Friday.

Messrs. Willans, Overbury, and Co. offered 6,038 bales, consisting of 3,075 bales from Port Phillip, 1,099 New Zealand, 315 Sydney, 299 Van Diemen's Land, 542 Adelaide, 643 Cape and Natal, and 66 bales from Montevideo. The sale has passed off with good spirit, and competition has been keen, especially amongst French buyers for greasy sorts. Prices are very firm. Up to this evening 50,800 bales have been disposed of, including 5,619 bales Sydney, 22,500 Port Phillip, 7,480 Adelaide, 1,000 Tasmanian, 4,200 New Zealand, and 9,900 bales Cape.

There was a considerable stroke of business done in common Mediterranean and other coarse long-stapled wools after the close of public sales on the 28th March at prices ranging from par to 1d per lb advance upon those current at auction; but after about ten days the demand slackened considerably, and the subsequent transactions have been only on a limited scale at previous rates.

Wools of a fine clothing character have been little inquired for, as it was expected the London colonial sales, which commenced on the 21st inst. would rule at lower prices; and, as a consequence, transactions in River Plate and West Coast wool have been, with few exceptions, limited to small parcels at former value. A good deal has been done here in English-pulled Montevideo combing skin wool from 2s 8½d to 2s.

This afternoon intermediate auction sales were held here, consisting of 1184 b. R. Plate. About two-thirds of the River Plate wools were moved off, but ordinary qualities were again ½d. lower, a large proportion of the heavy Buenos Ayres having gone from 5 to 6d., viz.:—B.A. and Magdalena 6 to 7d., first 5½ to 6d., second 4¾ to 5½d., bellies 3½ to 4d.; Montevideo merino 9¼d., first 7½ to 9¼d, second 8 to 8¾d., third 7½ to 7¾d., some being in superior condition.

Sheepskins.—The limited business which has transpired in River Plate skins since the public sales of March has been at steady prices. The next auctions are fixed for the 7th and 8th prox., and some 4066 bales are declared, some 900 being in reserve. Prices are expected to rule pretty much as before.

The demand for River Plate wools has been sluggish, but a fair amount of business has been done at rather lower prices. At an intermediate auction held yesterday, of 1200 bales offered, 600 to 700 found buyers, prices ranging from 5 to 6½d. per pound for Buenos Ayres, and 7¾ to 9¼d. per pound for Montevideo, the extreme prices only for a few bales.

Argentine, 1868, 6 per cent 99.
Do. Public Works, 1871, 6 do 95½.
Bolivia, 6 do 55.
Chilian, 1867, 6 do 103.
Honduras Gov. Rail. Loan, 1867, 10 do 25.
Do 1870 28.
Uruguay Con. 1871 6 do 80.
Argentine Hard dollars 6 do 86½.

FOREIGN.

All Buenos Ayres Great Southern (lim.) 12½
All N. Railway of B. Ayres (l) g. 7 p%. 13½.

Mr. Mansilla informs us that the sale of Cordoba lime has immensely increased, and the article may now be considered a staple in this market; for the last month or two there has been a great scarcity of lime here, so much so that many of the works have been obliged to be stopped. A very important point, however, is gained by the introduction of Cordova lime, which is vastly superior to all the other classes selling in this market.

The Vale of Avoca has entered port with a cargo of Newcastle coal to John P. Boyd and Co. The cargo will doubtless sell well, as the barque has a cherished name.

The Committee of Hacienda, we hear, has reported favourably upon Mr. Benitez's bill for the changing of the National bonds. It is be hoped therefore that no more time will be lost in this most important matter, and that next month all the National bonds held by the bank will be exchanged for hard dollar bonds; the thanks of the commercial community are due to Mr. Benitez for having moved in the matter.

Notwithstanding the difficult state of the money market Mr. Madero's water company for the supply of San Jose de Flores with water has been successfuly launched; the shares are three thousand, of which we hear, Messers. Lezica and Lanuz have taken 1200 shares, this is great news for property holders in Flores and along the Flores road, and will tend much to increase the value of property in those districts.

We are informed that it is not probable that Mr. Bateman will come out to Buenos Ayres as soon as our London correspondent indicates, and that no bids for the city improvement contracts will be opened here before the middle of July.

Bullrich & Co. sold yesterday a piece of ground on the Arroyo Pavon 1150 yards front by two leagues deep for 2,600 pats., and also a piece of ground at esquina Santa Fe sixteen million square yards for 590 pats. This seems cheap enough for the land, but land at the moment even in Quilmes is difficult of sale.

As the end of the week and the end of the month approaches there is a nervous feeling in the Bolsa ring, and many think that there will be a squeeze in the liquidation room on Saturday, the like of which has not been experienced since the Sichel explosion in 1869. Some brokers allege, however, that Cedulas have been oversold and that the bears will be cornered. The money market rules so tight that it is rather difficult to corner bears at the moment.

It is now very currently stated that in view of the present state of the market the National Bank will not open so soon as was expected. This would be, indeed, a judicious move and a necessary one; still as the matter depends less on the directors than upon Congress, people need not be too sure of the matter. The allotments on the shares will now be soon made and the second call payable.

The following is a summary of the saladero business—

The sales of W S ox and cowhides during the last 15 days are—

14,000 ox at 60 and 59½r.
5,000 cow, 58½.

Last price for oxhides, 59½r.; and for cowhides, 58½ rls.

Stock, 5,000 hides.

In Beef Tallow—

Sales, 1350 pipes at 15 to 14⅞r. No stock.

W S Matadero Hides—

No sales. Stock, 10,000 hides.

W S Horsehides—

No sales. Stock, 3000 hides.

Mares' Grease—

Worth $40 currency with cask.

Jerked Beef, no sales.

Mutton Tallow—

Sales, 100 pipes at 14½ rls. in half pipes. No stock.

The total sales of dry ox and cowhides during the last fortnight are 19,000 hides.

The total stock of all classes remaining unsold, 22,000 hides.

In American Hides—

No sales. Prices nominal.

Entre Rios, 58 rls.; Concordia, 57; Corrientes 56, 'al barror,' and classified hides of this province at 60 rls. for 22 and 23 lb average.

Stock, 10,000.

In German hides—

Sales, 16,000.

½ matadero ox of 32 and 34 lb average; and ½ do cows of 24 and 25 lb average, at 60 and 69½ rls.

No stock.

In French, Spanish, and Italian hides—

Sales 3,000. Stock, 12,000

At 56 rls. heavy ox.
56 do. American 'deshechos.'
60 do Cordova calf skins.

Buenos Ayres, May 28th.

A further consignment for the Mutual Gas Company is on board the Batavia 600 tons of goods for the fabric in Calle Defensa. The contractor for these works, Mr. G. Bower, has had 2,000 tons of pipes waiting in England nearly a month for a special steamer; great difficulty being found of late to find vessels for the River Plate, in consequence of the yellow fever in Rio and in Montevideo, not giving return freights. The pipe laying for this Company will commence from twelve different parts of the city about end of June; so that they will have eight months to lay the mains for the 2,000 lamps, to save the fine of $2,000,000 m/c. We have been favored with some photos of the fabric; the buildings are being pushed on with, and we think they will present a handsome appearance when finished. We purpose visiting these works, the new German brewery, and others at our leisure, giving full reports upon all.

MARRIAGES.

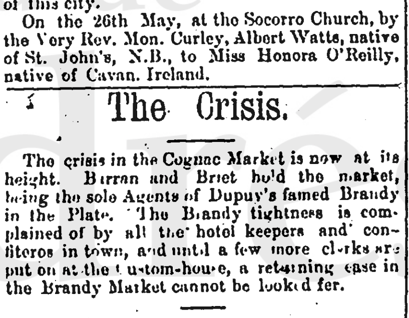
At No. 173 Calle Montevideo, by the Rev. W. Walsh, Mr. Thomas Porritt to Margaret Roach, of this city.

On the 26th May, at the Socorro Church, by the Very Rev. Mon. Curley, Albert Watts, native of St. John's, N.B., to Miss Honora O'Reilly, native of Cavan, Ireland.

The Crisis.

The crisis in the Cognac Market is now at its height. Barran and Briet hold the market, being the sole Agents of Dupuy's famed Brandy in the Plate. The Brandy tightness is complained of by all the hotel keepers and confiteros in town, and until a few more clerks are put on at the Custom-house, a retaining case in the Brandy Market cannot be looked for.

BARRAN y BRIET,
Sole Agents,
No. 115 Cuyo. | cj.



To Ladies & Gentlemen

The above Cut represents the beautiful little SILVER LINEN and CARD-MARKER, one of the many useful little Articles for Sale at the South American Patent Introducing Agency,

107—CALLE PIEDAD—107

N.B. A few more of those valuable Scissors Sharpeners left. Call and see them.
cj—269 3pm29

El Remate
EN LA
ENSENADA
Anunciado para el
DOMINGO 1º DE JUNIO
Se ha suspendido hasta nuevo aviso.
Por PEDRO EBBEKE y Cia
cj—238 3p m27

New Family Grocery
89½—CANGALLO—89½
MACLEAN, MOORE & CO.
Always on hand a large supply of
BASS'S ALE, in Quarts and Pints.
GUINNESS'S PORTER, do. do.
Best PORT, SHERRY, and CLARET WINES.
Every Class of English and French Preserves.
All Articles Warranted and sent free of charge
89½—CANGALLO—89½
cj—No 12 20

TEA! TEA! TEA!
$20. 20, 20.
In Packets of One Pound.
A TRIAL ONLY REQUISITE.
ENGLISH BAZAAR
61—Calle Florida—61
cj—7 xp f11

Peak, Frean & Co.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
To the Consumers of
FANCY BISCUITS
From the above Manufacturers
that
NO CESSATION
in the supplies
WILL BE CAUSED BY THE FIRE
that recently took at the works in Bermondsey.
MOORE & TUDOR,
Sole Wholesale Agents.
Buenos Ayres, May 28th, 1873.
d 275 6p m29

Books, Books.
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
Goldsmith's History of England $3, Lennie's English Grammar do 3, New Testament do 2, Holy Bible 4, Hop Prins Orthographical Exercises 2, M Culloch's Third Reading Book 2, Do Fourth do do 4, Do Series of Lessons 5, Mavor's Spelling-book 3, Markham's France 1ft, Modern Geography by the Christian Brothers with Maps 5.
103—POTOSI—103.
e | 282 6p m29

TO SHIPMASTERS.
ON FRIDAY 30th INSTANT.
TO BE SOLD.
By BALBIN & PLOWES
For Cash,
By order of the Chief of the National Revenue
Seventeen masts and cross-arms, 102 metres chain, nine stands of wire, a small anchor, etc.—Also irons and screws.
The Auctioneer's Banner will be hoisted in the
PASEO DE JULIO,
Between Calles Corrientes and Parque
d 270 2p m29

Skating Club
OF
Buenos Ayres.
The HALL of the
COLISEUM,
CALLE PARQUE,
Will be open for the Members and the Public every Evening, at Eight o'Clock.
(Excepting FRIDAYS.)
cj—m28

WHISKY
CLERY'S WHISKY
X L
On sale at the Family Grocery
60—SAN MARTIN—60.
e | 257 3p m28

CAMPS TO RENT.
ONLY ten squares from the Las Flores Station, 900 manzanas fine camp, capable of bearing 10,000 sheep. There is permanent water, puestos, etc. Apply Maipu 99.
cj—243 3p m28

NOTICE.
THE REV. W.M. WALSH, Irish Chaplain of Buenos Ayres, will, on the 1st June next, remove from his present residence, 48 Calle Reconquista, to 190 same street, between Calles Parque and Tucuman.
Buenos Ayres, May 19th, 1873.
cj | 171 1m m20

TO BE SOLD, the Hotel and Cafe Rivadavia Good will, furniture and fixtures of the Hotel and Cafe Rivadavia. Fine central house at low rent.
RIVADAVIA No, 394.
1 250 6p m27

GILDED HOUSE.
189—Reconquista Street—189
THERE are some beautiful Drawing-rooms Furnished to Let. Rooms from 300 to $1600 m|c. monthly.
g: 194 10p m20

PECTORAL DE CEREZA
Del Dr. J. C. AYER.
EL mejor remedio para el resfrio. Se vende en todas las boticas principales, y en la Drogueria del Leon, Esmeralda 23.
1 239 3p m27

THE YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
The Members of the above-named Society are requested to attend the Meeting this Evening, at 7.30 p.m.
cj—271 1p m29

DEPOSIT.
A LARGE CENTRAL DEPOSIT, 13x101 yards. Only five squares from the Plaza Victoria. Apply "A," at this Office.
cj..228 10p m26

á
MON AMI.
Domain, Rue St. Jean, No. 308.
A.
h..213 3p m 25

ROSARIO.
TO BE LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, or Sold, if required, a fine FAMILY RESIDENCE, beautifully situated on the banks of the River Parana, within easy distance from the Town, and close to the Central Argentine Railway Station.
Apply to JOHN THOMPSON and CO., Calle Bajada, Rosario; or at the Standard Office, Buenos Ayres.
cj—248 xp a29

TO LET, a Furnished Room, with carpet, for a single gentleman, with attendance. Moderate price.
Apply at No. 224 Calle Maipu.
d 241 3p m27

TO LET, in Belgrano, on a lease or otherwise a commodious and well situated Dwelling-House, containing eight fine rooms, with boarded floors and fireplaces; kitchen, stable, and offices; also a large garden, stocked with the best of fruit trees, vegetables, and flowers. For further particulars apply at Calle Florida, 182.
d 281 15p m29

TO LET, a comfortably Furnished Bedroom (altos), with fine view of the river. Rent moderate.
Tramway passes within fifty yards.
Apply at No. 480 Calle Suipacha.
d 267 3p m29

TO LET a comfortably furnished Sala and Bed-room, both with windows to the street also fire place and gas.
Apply at Calle Temple 73.
e | 265 3p m29

THE Fine Central Dwelling-house, Maipu 99, with large patios and offices; just the place to make a rapid fortune.
CALLE MAIPU No. 99.
1 244 3p m27

TO LET.
STEGMAN'S QUINTA, Flores, at a moderate rent
Apply at 13 Chacabuco.
h..279 5p m28

LOST.
A BLUE-TAN TERRIER dog cropped ears and tail. A liberal reward will be paid to any person bringing same to Reconquista 71.
Answers to the name of Jerry.
d 280 6p m29

MUEBLES AMERICANOS
de nogal.
para Sala, Dormitorio, &c.
SILLAS AMERICANAS
de Roble y Nogal.
MAQUINAS
de Varias Clases, como para Picar Carne y Tabaco.
MOLINILLOS
para Cafe.
BATIDORES DE HUEVOS
Maquinas para mezclar Cocktail.
Cepillos Finos para Botas y para el Piso.
Estufas y Calentadores de Kerosene.
Cubiertos, y un
SURTIDO GENERAL
DE
ARTICULOS NORTE-AMERICANOS.
BAILEY y GOMEZ,
(*Antes Bate y Livingstone.*)
76, SAN MARTIN,
En Frente del Banco Argentino.
d 288 xp m25

Just Received,
A further Consignment of
LORNE
Highland Whisky.
A Really Good Dinner
CHAMPAGNE,
At a very moderate Price.
ITALIAN WINES,
BY THE
Societa Enologica Astigiana,
MOSCATO PASSITO,
NEBIOLO,
BAROLO.
MOSCATO.
BARBERA.
We beg to call especial attention to these WINES, as they are both choice and cheap.
GOOD DINNER SHERRY.
At $150 per dozen.
LISBON WINES.
PORT—COLARES.
BUCELLAS—PASTO.
In Bottle, and also in Octavis.
Booth & Stevens
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
193½—CALLE FLORIDA—193½
cj—m16

Pigs Pigs Pigs
For Sale al corte 330-400 well bred animals crossed by pure Berkshire among them are 60 capones of one year and upwards.
Apply at Estancia de los Galpones on the main road from 25 de Mayo to 9 de Julio, or to the offices of the Anales de Agricultura 109 Calle Piedad.
e | 262 10p m28

WANTED,
TWO GENTLEMEN to join the Advertiser, for the purpose of investigating the exportation of an unlimited Production of this country to Europe.
If the Article proves to be as expected, an immense fortune is to be realised.
For more information apply by letter only to A. B., 161 Calle Potosi, Buenos Ayres.
cj—259 3p m28

TO ENGLISH FAMILIES.
A LADY ARTIST, has still some hours to dispose of. Piano Lessons, Singing, Harmony, and Composition.
Apply D. Y. Z, Menguilott's Music Shop, 116 Calle Florida.
cj..233 12p m26

WANTED,
A GIRL for general house work. For further information apply at No. 279 Calle Talcahuano, or at this Office to C. U.
cj—284 3p m29

EDUCATION.
A YOUNG LADY having a few leisure hours in the evening would give instructions to Children in English at their residences.
Address A B. Standard Office.
g | 3p m28

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, with considerable knowledge of the country, and who speaks Spanish well, desires to obtain a situation of trust.
Accustomed to camp life, and acquainted with the buying and selling of country produce. Good recommendations.
Address H. B., Hotel de Provence, No 23.
d 246 8p m27

A GENTLEMAN requires an appointment as TUTOR, to some children in a family. Speaks English, Spanish, and has some knowledge of French, Italian, Music, and Drawing. High references can be given. Address A. R., 30 Calle Temple.
cj—258 3p m28

WANTED
A MARRIED COUPLE, for an Estancia. The Woman to cook, and the Man to do general work.
Apply personally to John Forrest and Co., No. 44 Calle 25 de Mayo.
cj—260 3p m28

WANTS A SITUATION.
A YOUNG MAN, speaking Spanish, French, and German, wishes to find employment in a foreign house. Can give the best references.
Address P O T W R, Box 461, Buenos Ayres.
cj—253 7p m28

WANTED
A MARRIED COUPLE, on a Chacra, The Man to care horses and general work, the Woman as indoor servant.
Apply to "Chacrero," Standard Office.
cj—261 3p m28

WANTS.
A SITUATION, a good Cook. Has the best of recommendations.
Apply A. P., Standard Office.
cj—265 3p m28

A YOUNG LAD, about 16 or 17, wants employment in a Store. Good recommendations can be given. Apply S. F., at the Office of the Standard.
cj—266 3p m28

TO SHOEMAKERS.
WANTED, an English or German SHOEMAKER, to Contract for the Supply of Boots and Shoes for Twelve Months, to Three English Families in the District of Flores, comprising 6 adults, 13 small children, including babies, 9 female servants, and 3 male servants.
Proposals to be addressed "Shoemaker," and left at the Standard Office.
cj—254 3p m28

WANTED, a good English Housemaid for a private family.
Apply at No. 171 Chacabuco.
d 245 3p m27

BOOK-KEEPER and Cashier.—An engagement required as above, by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his duties.
Has had nearly eight years' experience in the River Plate, in the aforesaid capacity, and can produce first class testimonials.
Address "Cajero," Box 825 P.O., B. Ayres.
d 244 13p m27

WANTED to purchase a well trained setter a good price will be given.
Apply to the office of this paper. F. O. K.
e | 272 3p m29

WANTED, a Housemaid. Apply at No. 404 Cangallo.
cj..248 3p m27

ENGLISH RESIDENT TEACHER Wanted, for a School. Apply at No. 404 Calle Cangallo.
cj—249 3p m27

REQUIRED an English dry nurse for taking care of a little child who just left his wet nurse, in a good Italian family.
Apply at Plaza Lorea No. 14. Good recommendation requested.
e | 283 3p m29

GOOD SERVANTS are to be had by applying to the Sisters of Mercy, 248 Chacabuco.
d 268 6p m29

DE ENDIENTE y Co hero, se necesita n. Compañia Express Argentino, 4 Reconquista
d 286 6p m29

SE OFRECE una Ama de Leche, fresca, Italiana, con buenas recomendaciones.
Ocurrir Calle de Cordoba, No. 17.
d 47h 2p m29

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24 OLD BOND-STREET, LONDON.

PRICE MEDAL. PRIZE MEDAL.

The only Silver Medal for English Perfumery, Paris, 1867.
"Cordova Exhibition, 1872. Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal for Perfumery."

London, 1862. Paris, 1867.

"SILVER MEDAL LIMA, 1872."

ESTABLISHED 1799.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Eau de Cologne, Florida Water, Lavender Waters, &c are now manufactured in bond, and greatly increased discount allowed thereon.

CAUTION—Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's goods are largely counterfeited, orders should therefore be sent direct through Commission Houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the world

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE,
Is manufactured in "Bond" and shipped duty free.
ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER,
Is also manufactured in "Bond," and shipped duty free.
ATKINSON'S YLANG YLANG.
Atkinson's Frangipanne, Trevol, and all other Perfumes,
Are manufactured in "Bond," and shippedduty free.
Atkinson's Brown Windsor Soap. Atkinson's Bear's Grease.
Atkinson's Cold Cream. Atkinson's Sachet Powders.
Atkinson's Circassian Rose Opiate for the Teeth.
Atkinson's Violet Powder. Atkinson's Rose Toilet Powder
Atkinson's Perfumed Hair Oils of all odours.

Agents:
SAMUEL HORNER AND CO.,
BUENOS AYRES.
c—olj7

SAVINGS BANK

BANK MAUA AND CO.

101--Calle Cangallo--103

BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current s now so generally felt and appreciated in the great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depository for their savings.

The sums deposited in that very important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. of this city, following the example of their firm in Montevideo, he same facilities in this city, and has opened a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. every day, for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned, Sundays and holidays excepted.

The Bank will deliver to each depositors a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interes will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.

Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867.

P. P. Mauá & Co.,

M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p. %) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wish can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

P. P. Mauá & Co.

A. M. de FREITAS AMORIM.
32

CELEBRATED SHEEP-DIP.

LICOR DERMATOSICO.

Prepared by
TORRE and BARTON, Druggists
DEFENSA, 65,67, and 69.

Guaranteed
Infallible for the Cure of Scab in Sheep.

After long and innumbrable trials, we have succeeded in preparing the above Sheep-dip, by the use of which we guarantee the thorough eradication of Scab in Sheep.

Besides cheapness and easy application, it has the great advantage over all other similar preparations of being
COMPLETELY SOLUBLE IN WATER,
a circumstance which admits of our liquid penetrating to the very surface of the skin, without spotting the wool or making it adhere.

AGENTS.
O'GORMAN & DANSEY, Guardia del Monte.
TORROBA HERMANOS,
Lujan, Mercedes, and Chivilcoy.
AULD& PETTIGREW, Chascomus.
J. BARTON, Olivera.
R. DEWEY, Cañuelas.
W. BARRY, Buenos Ayres.
FLORENTINO BLANCO é HIJOS, 11 de Setiembre.
d—143 xp s17 33

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

NEW ARTICLES RECEIVED.

No one was blind so much who would not see!
Not one so blind,
Thus rumor spreading over, says to thee
That not to see
'Tis not always blind to be,
And all that's new.
Say, before or after tea,
Is kindly asked to come and see.

Ladies: Silk Gro, variety of colors,
Reps Do. do.
Gentlemen's White and Colored Shirts,
Tweed Suits,
Childrens' Patent Leather Boots,
Boys' Hats and Cloth Capes.

Per | CALINA

Ladies' Stays,
Floor Carpetting, different classes,
White Calico, "La Fuente," special quality.
Boys' Sailor Suits, and other patterns, for the winter,
Black Cloth Jackets,
Gosnell's Cologne Wtater,
" Florida "
Indian Matting, 4|4, 5|4, 6|4 width, all colors,
Special quality.
Children's and Infants' Under Clothing,
Bird's Eye Diaper Pinafores, Brown Holland do.

CARPETS.

Reps for Window and Door Curtains, Brussels Sofa Carpets, beautiful design.

A beautiful assortment of Silk and Wool Cutting Articles for Ladies, viz.—Jacquettes, Tunicas, Kindermantel, Coiffeurs, Rashlike, Bedunies, Kragen, Muffen,—Casquettes, Bournous, Schawlcoiffeurs, Camf-Kinderschute, Gants, Collars, Cravats, Tucher, Jupons.

15—DEFENSA—15

Adolfo L. Arriola

cj—387 1m o1

Committee of Maritime Insurers of Genoa.

The undersigned, Agent of Maritime Insurers of Amsterdam, Antwerp, Bordeaux, Elbereld, Bremen, Frankfort-on-Main, Havre, Heilbronn, Lyon, Marseille, Paris, Rotterdam, and Vienna, has the honor to inform the Trade of his Nomination as Representative of the above-said Company.

J. de BOER.

OFFICE,
55 Calle Corrientes.
ajm13xp 421

La Popular Argentina

Society Authorised by Decrees of the Provincial Government, of the 30th July, 1869, and 28th August, 1870.

ADMINISTRATIVE CAPITAL $f500,000.

Administrator-General—Dn PEDRO S. LAMAS

Government Delegate—Dn. H. MEDRANO

Secretary—NICANOR FERNANDEZ.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Dn. Jaime Llavallol,
" A. Maveroff,
" C. Santa Maria,
Dr. Decio Nulle,
Dn. Cruz Benavidez,
" E. Dairaux,
" Carlos Pecher.

Consulting Lawyer—Dr Dn Vicente Fidel Lopez

Valuators—Srs. Rodriguez Larazibal and Co.

Inspector-General—Dn. Oscar Levy.

BONDS and VOUCHERS deposited in the Provincial Government Treasury.

BANKING OFFICES
213½—CALLE PIEDAD—213½
Buenos Ayres.

OPERATIONS.

Deposits of $f.100 and upwards received at the following rates:
Six Months ...... 9 per an.
Nine " ...... 10 "
Twelve " ...... 11 "

Payable Quarterly. The Receipts will bear the signature of the Government Delegate, in proof of Mortgaged Deeds having been placed in the Government Treasury as a 'Special Guarantee,' besides the Company's Capital.

The Branch Offices will pay one per cent. less in every instance.

Deposits of five years will receive, besides the Interest and original Capital, whatever dividend may be coming to the Seccion, and which even doubles the sum originally invested.

Annual, half-yearly, and quarterly deposits of from ten patacons upwards, receive at the end of five years the original amount, plus the Interest, plus the Dividends.

SAVINGS BANK.

Tickets, to the value of Two to Ten Patacons, with rights to Premiums four times a-year—
MARCH—JUNE—SEPTEMBER—DECEMBER.

The holder is entitled to these four advantages—

1st. The charge of acquiring a small fortune without risk of Capital.

2d. To withdraw your whole Capital at the end of five years even should you not have been fortunate at the drawings.

3d. To exchange at any moment for Shares of the Seccion de Beneficios Mutuos of the same Company, receiving a quarterly interest, at the rate of 4 to 10 per cent. per an.

4th. The power to receive an advance of 50 per cent. on the value of the Shares.

The next Drawing is on—

June 30, 1873.

Paid in Accounts Current, 7 per cent.

Branches in Brazil, Banda Oriental, the Province of Buenos Ayres, and all the Interior.

Head Offices:
213½—CALLE PIEDAD—213½
OFFICE HOURS:
Week Days........ 10 to 4 p.m.
Sundays........ 11 to 1 p.m.
cj—m6

Compania Telegrafica DEL Rio de la Plata.

AVISO.

Desde Lunes y hasta el fin del presente mes, la Oficina en Montevideo estara abierta desde las 9 de la Mañana hasta las 5 de la Tarde.

Desde el primero de Julio las horas seran desde las Ocho de la Mañana hasta las Siete de la Noche—como de costumbre.

JUAN OLDHAM,
Gerente.

Buenos Aires Mayo 24, de 1873.

Gt. Southern Railway.

OPENING OF A PASSENGER STATION AT
BANFIELD.
(Between Lanus and Lomas de Zamora.)

On and from Sunday next the 4th instant, all Local Trains will stop at the above Station when required.

B Ayres 29th April 1873.
THE ADMINISTRATION.
cj—270 1m a30

New Patent R.R. Grease

YELLOW GREASE

Manufactured and Patented by
RICHARD GAMBLE.

Suitable only for this Climate
and
Not for Europe.

It is manufactured to suit Summer, Winter and Spring, and is only used for Railways, Tramways and Carts, Bullock Waggons, &c.

It consists of Nine different fluid oils and solidified by a chemical process. It will resist the hottest sun, and will not get into a liquid or fluid state. It is only when the action of the axles commences it becomes a rich creamy fluid, and when the action stops its again solidifies.

It is of a suitable consistency, of good lasting power, attended with but little increase of temperature even at the highest speeds, and leaves but the smallest residue in the axle boxes. A grease which is too firm will remain comparatively solid in the box, and allow the axle to become hot, whilst on the other hand one that is too thin becomes exhausted by a few miles running.

This Grease is of more importance than at first sight appears; for while the grease account s railway companies forms no inconsiderable item of expenditure, the waste of motive power and wear and tear of plant entailed by the use of unsuitable grease is enormous.

The merits of the Grease, in its general utility as a

LUBRICANT,
and also for its
CHEAPNESS,

are shewn, when compared with other kinds hitherto used, that are entirely useless for any purpose but that of lubrication.

It is therefore much less liable to be pilfered and misapplied than tallow, lard, neatsfoot oil, potro oil, rape oil or gallipole oil.

These oils always command a ready market if pilfered, a circumstance which induced the principal railway companies in England to adopt Yellow Grease for their protection and manufacture to suit European climate.

Orders received at the
HOTEL HELVETIA
—cj l

THE FAMILY GROCERY STORE.

60—CALLE SAN MARTIN—60
(Opposite the Provincial Bank.)

The greater part of our Stock is renewed semi-monthly importations, direct per Steamer specially for this Establishment.
Every Article warranted.

LATEST TELEGRAM

Just Received.

R AL CHESTER CHEESE.

All are invited to come and taste it. Nothing like it in the city. Only try it.

MACLEAN, MOORE & CO.
89½—Cangallo—89½
cj..220 8p m24

MRS. E. H. BRENNAN

BEGS to inform her numerous friends that she has opened a PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE, at 329 Calle de Cuyo, where by strict attention and regularity she hopes to merit a liberal patronage. Furnished Rooms for Single Gentlemen. Tramway from Southern Station crosses Cuyo two squares from House. Tramway from 25 de Mayo passes door every ten minutes.
cj—36 1m m4

La Popular Argentina.

Drawing on 31st March, 1873

First Prize, 1500 Pats.
No. 25,047.

Ten Prizes of 50 Pats. each.

4786 9547 9822 13166 17398 17454 18977
19167 25083 26133

Twenty-five Prizes of 20 Pats. each.

1076 1805 2521 2618 3509 4621 6043
9069 9164 11398 12940 13731 17233
18930 19551 23215 23892 25535 26186
28575 28920 30264 30850 31275 32086

350 Prizes of 10 Pats. each.

1			
1169	1305	1310	1425
1471	1900	1930	1936
2			
2069	2259	2280	2355
2565	2573	2659	2704
2751	2754	2817	2857
2973	....	....	....
3			
3079	3145	3150	3266
3511	3549	3560	3622
3630	3690	3713	3875
3936	3985	....	....
4			
4050	4237	4327	4416
4444	4578	4756	4757
4785	4935	6974	....
5			
5031	5052	5060	5085
5216	5439	5449	5472
5703	5709	5853	5857
5902	....		
6			
6052	6134	6164	6164
6279	6313	6438	6470
6513	6513	6910	....
7			
7002	7034	7341	7526
7570	7579	7609	7713
7714	7824	7872	7917
7933	7956	....	....
8			
8029	8287	8354	8431
8846	8848	8860	8894
9			
9055	9089	9311	9382
9495	9548	9844	9862
9920	9928	....	....
10			
10156	10321	10363	10371
1·372	10411	10432	19665
10670	10813	10832	....
11			
11050	11214	11508	11664
11776	11858	11914	11915
12			
12055	12095	12112	12176
12362	12378	12473	12500
12530	12656	12708	12718
12830	12966	....	....
13			
13225	13785	13897	13901
13908	13921	13963	13977
13996	....	....	....
14			
14092	14126	14478	14632
14794	14821	14955	....
15			
15146	15150	15151	15181
15189	15207	15286	15334
15348	15439	15515	15663
15767	15931	....	....
16			
16055	16102	16156	16489
16633	16637	16646	16860
16946	16968	16976	....
17			
17025	17041	17077	17167
17266	17290	17296	17439
17476	17576	17684	17754
17826	17890	17922	17966
17986	17399	....	....
18			
18162	18197	18260	18594
19			
19104	19115	19151	19225
19251	19429	19473	19601
19613	19616	19825	19851
19914	19961	....	....
20			
20167	20208	20265	20417
20468	20749	20772	20816
20850	2·974	20987	20992
20992	20994		
21			
21042	21064	21079	21175
21304	21487	21745	21806
21941			
22			
22042	22155	22374	22517
22585	22673	22897	22928
22932			
23			
23045	23061	23088	23169
23274	23286	23346	23177
23546	23600	23668	23472
23731	23786	23995	23720
24			
24078	24165	24259	24730
24829	24841	24880	
25			
25042	25151	25270	25343
25390	25396	25404	25498
25745	25791	25994	
26			
26073	26224	26267	26303
26375	26643	26671	26676
26695	26727	26757	26985
27			
27043	27082	27144	27185
27251	27256	27413	27474
27502	27576	27713	27794
27941	....	....	....
28			
28064	28268	28327	28402
28421	28430	28533	28761
28883	....	....	....
29			
29042	29175	29241	29282
29433	29753	29922	29924
30			
30004	30143	30164	30197
30240	30269	30283	30590
30986	30993		
31			
31118	31199	31200	31230
31299	31383	31393	31511
31556	31796	31849	31927
31945	....	....	....
32			
32179	32360	32493	32591
32605	32777	32998	....

1 19 2m a4

JAMES WADHAM, SENR., AND CO.

IRON MERCHANTS

Supply Pig Iron, Steel, and Iron Rails, Ship and Boiler Plates, also Mallets, Buckled Plates for Fireproof Flooring, Bridges, &c.

Merchant Iron, Bridgeworth Machinery and Tools, &c.

Offices—88 NORTHGATE. DARLINGTON, ENGLAND.

Correspondence conducted in French and German.
cj | j

NOTICE,

From this date the FIRM of
ALFRED BOUSFIELD.
In this City, will be carried on under the title of
"ALFRED BOUSFIELD & CO."
Calle del Peru, No, 247½.

Buenos Ayres, May 23, 1873.
cj—530 10p m25

SE VENDE

EN la Provincia de Cordoba, un lindo terreno conocido por la Estancia San Vicente Ferrer, situado en la margen del Rio 1°, distante seis leguas de la ciudad, rio abajo; tiene una legua poco mas o menos de frente, con dos de fondo, buenos pastos con bastante monte de algarroba.

Para tratar dirijirse a Don Tomas Sattor, Hotel de la Paz, Cordoba.
1 219 65 a24

MACLEAN & CO.

SHIP AND GENERAL CUSTOM-HOUSE BROKERS.

Proprietors of the "LOCAL EXPRESS,"

4—RECONQUISTA—4
Half-yearly accounts with Established Houss
cj—62 xp jy4

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CHEAP AND DURABLE.

DEFENSA, 19.
(Mr. Fleming's Old Premises.)

Always on hand a choice supply of English and French boots and shoes of the best quality and newest fashions, for ladies, gentlemen, and children.

Also an assortment of strong English shoes for camp men,

They are of the best English manufacture, and only to be found at this establishment.

d 105xp o10 40

Immense Arrivals

OF
NEW GOODS
AT THE
New English Drapery
AND
Clothing Establishment.

179—CALLE POTOSI—179
(Between Calles Peru and Chacabuco.)

WATSON & MacCALLAM

Intimate that they have now received their
NEW GOODS

For the Season, imported specially for their Establishment, and that the Stock is replete with NOVELTIES in the various Departments

Special attention is directed to the following
DRESS GOODS.

New all wool serges, new all Wool French Poplins; new balernos, new reps, new sateens, new diagonals, new Paris cords, new merinos, new figured alpaccas, new black alpaccas, new wincies; new tartans, in single and double width

AND

New genuine IRISH POPLINS, in all colours, from the celebrated Manufactory of Pim, Brothers, and Co., Dublin.

SHAWLS.

New Princess Louise Shawls, new Royal Lorne Shawls, new Saxon Shawls, new Tasmania Shawls; new Twill Shawls, new Cora Linen Shawls, new Ottoman Shawls, new Beaver Shawl, new French and Paisley Shawls.

A large variety of Gentlemens' Heavy Travelling Shawls and Rugs.

LADIES' NEW WINTER SKIRTS

In all colours, and a large variety to select from.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, & SHEETINGS.

New heavy White Flannel, 3 yards wide, for Ladies under Skirts.

New 4/1 Saxony Welsh Flannel, new 7/8 Saxony Welsh Flannel

New real Welsh Flannels, full yard wide, and 7/8 yards wide.

New Scarlet Saxony Flannels.

New Yellow Saxony Flannels.

New English Blankets—sizes, 9/4, 10/4, and 11/4.

New Sheetings in all widths, twilled and plain.

Also fine Linen Sheeting, 2½ yards wide.

HOSIERY.

Ladies' new Wool Hose, in plain colours striped.

Ribbed Scarlet and fancy colours; also Cashmere, and Lady Betty Wool Hose, in white and colours.

Ladies' Knitted Wool Vests, in all colours and various sizes.

Ladies' Wool Clouds, Ladies' Wool Scarfs, Hingering Yarn in plain colours; also, a large variety in

NEW FANCY COLOURS.

GENTLEMENS' DEPARTMENT.

New L. Wool Undershirts and Drawers, in white and Shetland.

New L. Wool ½ Hose, in plain, striped, and fancy colours.

New Linen Collars, new styles.

New White Shirts, with and without collars—all sizes.

New Crimean Shirts, extra large sizes.

New Ready-made Clothing, suitable for winter wear.

New Umbrellas in plain and twilled silk; paragon frames.

New Silk and Satin Scarfs and Neckties.

New Double-twilled Water-proof Coats, all sizes.

CLOTHS.

New Worsted Coatings, in blue and black.

New Scotch and English Tweeds and waterproof cloths.

WATSON & MacCALLUM,
Importers & Retailers of
DRAPERY AND CLOTHING,
179—POTOSI—179
cj—2 3 1m m21

Wm. Paats & Co.

Cognac Charchy & Co.
Superior to any other brand introduced into this market.

Real Hollands
Herman van Houten, finest Mark of Gin.

DORDMUND BEER.
HAGERBEER.
Of the Hamburg Actien Brauerei.

BORDEAUX WINES
Brand A Lalande & Co. from $150 upwards.

Bordeaux Wines
A Geisneiler and fils. Nuits.

GINGER
Chylöong Canton.

BISCUITS
Huntley & Palmers, London.

Java Coffee

Wm. Paats and Co.
cj | m18.

EXTRA SUBSCRIPTIONS towards the Building Fund of

ST. ANDREW'S SCOTCH CHURCH,
CHASCOMUS.

Extract of Minutes of Meeting of Managers, held on the 30th April, 1873:—

"The statement submitted by the Building Committee showed that $180,000 m/c had been collected, and that the Church had cost—Ladies' Room and Quintero's House included, about $300,000 m/c. An extra subscription was unanimously resolved upon in order to liquidate the remaining debt during the present year:"—

James Dodds, Adela	$10,000
Robert Johnson, Niñas	5,000
Wm. Gibbings, Barrancas	3,000
James Ritchie, Rincon de Noario	2,800
John Dodds, Las Mulas	2,000
George Shiels, Las Mulas	2,000
James Bell, Sta. Elena	1,500
N. M. Auld, Chascomus	1,000
James Pettigrew	1,000
Martin P. Ferguson	1,000
George Oliphant	500
Wm Dodds	500
James Greig	500
Alexander Barclay	500
James Sinclair	500
J. B. Wright	500
James Allan	200

cj—m29

Rio Grande
Y
Porto Allegre

Bergantin Italian
MARIA.
3/3. A. 1.1.

El 5 Junio proximo.

Saldra para dichos puertos y admite alguna carga a flete.

Ocurriendo a sus consignatarios
LEDE MA HERMANOS
48—Calle Piedras—48.
c—223 5p m24

EL MEJOR DE TODOS LOS COGNACS

ES EL DE
Otard, Dupuis y Cia.

PRIMER PREMIO,
á la Exposicion de Cordoba,
MEDALLA DE PLATA,

Unicos Agentes,
BARRAN y BRIET,
115—Cuyo—115 24

For Sale.

Steam and House Coal.

A Powerful Hydraulic press with a 10 feet ram.

Abysinian Pumps. Steam engine and Boiler. 15 to 20 effective Horse-Power, double Winch small Screw Press. To work by steam or hand. Clay Drain Pipes.

Agricultural Implements as follows:

Weston's Patent Pulleys, Plain Bright Coke Shovels, Wood's Combined Reapers and Mowers Samuelson's do do, Pickley and Son's do do. Double Horse Gears, Horse Rakes, Improved double-furrow Ploughs, 2 Wheels, Patent Self-Delivery Reapers, Patent Combined Mowing and Self-Delivery Reapers, Patent Self-Acting Horse Rakes, Harrows, Patent Governor Reaper Paragon Mower, Patent Paragon Combined Mower and Reaper.

On view and for sale at the
LAVADERO
OF
Francis Younger,
Near Barraca Peña, BOCA.
c | 196 1m m20

LOBOS.

OPPOSITE THE STATION.

IRON PIPES.

IRON IN BAR.

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37—RECONQUISTA—37.
c | 247 3p m27.

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103—POTOSI—103
d 262 3p m28

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By M. G. MULHALL.

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LOMAS DE ZAMORA.

Ferro Carril del Sud.

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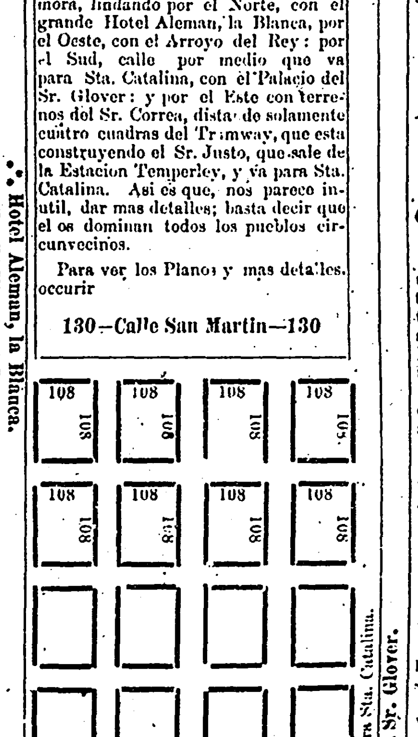
130—Calle San Martin—130



130 Calle San Martin.

REMATE

POR
Benjamin Nazar y Cia.

DE
CARNEROS RAMBOUILLETS,
Sangre Pura,
Venidos de Hamburgo por el vapor Rio de Janeiro, a la consignacion de los Sres. Hugo Bunge y Cia. y procedentes de la Gran Cabaña de
HOMAYER.

En Nuestra Casa,
CALLE VICTORIA, 154,
EL VIERNES, 6 DE JUNIO,
á las Doce en Punto.

Se remataran a la mas alta postura, y dinero de contado, los valiosos carneros que a continuacion se espresan—

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AL MISMO TIEMPO.

VEINTE CARNEROS RAMBOUILLETS,
Sangre Pura,
de la renombrada cria bue fue del
SR. DON MANUEL BENAVENTE

SEIS BORREGAS RAMBOUILLETS,
de la misma procedencia.

CINCO IDEM NEGRETTES,
Descendientes de la Gran Cabaña de
HOMAYER.

Los Carneros Nos. 1, 2, 7, 14 y 15 son hijos del Gran Carnero,
"FRANCES,"
de la
CABANA IMPERIAL.
Los Nos. 3, 8, 12, 13, 19 y 20 son hijos del famoso
"PRINCIPE."
Nos. 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17 y 18 hijos del renombrado
"CACIQUE."

Las Borregas 32 y 29, hijos de "Principe."
" 16 15 " Cacique."
" 21 23 " Frances.

Por Cuenta de los
SRES. GETTING Y CIA.

VEINTE CARNEROS LINCOLN.
Sobresalientos en su clase, venidos en el vapor Ingles Lacydon.

NOTA.

Desde hoy estan en exhibicion en nuestra casa todos los carneros que rematamos el Viernes, 6 de Junio, y llamamos la atencion de los Sres. Hacendados sobre los que han venido a la consignacion de los Sres. H. Bunge y Cia., y de los de Lincoln, introducidos por los Sres. Getting y Cia.
d 264 3p m28

POR
Pablo Escalante,

80—CALLE CORRIENTES—80

El Viernes 30 del corr.
A las 2½ en punto de la tarde
Venderemos el mejor postor dinero de contado

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Fuerza de tres caballos con todos los utiles correspondientes, la cual ha trabajado durante el tiempo que ha estado colocada, solo 40 horas en el esperimento de carne conservada. Mas: una turbina volante, un pescante, un aparejo con rondana y cadenas de hierro, un torno, un resto carbon de piedra, caños de plomo, una balanza completa, dos aparatos electricos, 6 canastos, de mimbre, ruedas dobles de maquina y demas objetos que corresponde.

Los Señores que se interesen ver esto antes del dia de la venta pueden pasar por nuestro escritorio
154—CALLE SAN MARTIN—154.
e | 285 3p m28

AUCTION

BY
N. DORR.

TO BUILDERS.

For Account of and by Order of the Underwriters.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOUR
BARRELS
OF
PORTLAND CEMENT.

On FRIDAY, 30TH Inst., at 11 a.m. sharp, to the highest bidder, for account and by order of the Underwriters, 184 barrels of Portland cement, imported in the French barque Alfred and Maria, and from the manufactory of Messrs. Louquets & Co. (Societe Française de Marle),

The Auction will Take Place at the
CANTERA PORTEÑA,
Paseo Colon, between Garay and Brazil.
cj—231 6p m25

BY
N. DORR.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX
BARRELS
OF
REFINED SUGAR.

For Account of the Underwriters.

On Thursday, 29th Inst., at 11 a.m. sharp, for account of the Underwriters, and to the highest bidder, we will sell 186 barrels of refined sugar.

The Auction will Take Place at the
HUERGO DEPOSITS,
Calle Balcarce and Belgrano.
cj..231 4p m25

BY
Nicandro Dorr

Great Sale of Camp, Campo Flor, Partido del Monte.

On Sunday 1st of June at 12 o'clock precisely there will be, by order of the proprietor, an auction of the above named camp, which is one of the finest in the Province. The said camp is situated between the Partido de la Guardia del Monte and Lobos, distant but two leagues from the first named town, and from the second five. It contains 2600 varas front by 4,000 in depth, or four hundred and forty four squares. It is also well watered. It is known by the name of Villilba, and is bounded by the lands of Sres. Urquiola and Don Juan Malcol. The title deeds are guaranteed. The auction will take place in the above named camp itself, and three days before a flag will be hoisted to mark the spot where business will be transacted.

1 m18

TO THE PUBLIC.

I Hereby give notice to all whom it may concern that my husband, Charles E. Krause, has no power to sell all his property, a large share of which belongs to me, his legal wife.

In consequence of our separation such sales will be considered null and void.

Caroline Baner de Krause.

1 251 3p m27

PEYREDIEU Y BRADLEY

Consignatorios de Frutos del Pais,
Wool Brokers,
Office
3—CALLE PERU—263
—y91i

THE *STANDARD*—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING at the *Standard Printing Office*, 118 Calle San Martin, Buenos Ayres, by the Proprietors and Editors, M. G. & E. T. MULHALL.

When the very name of Irishman is mentioned, some political firebrand, railway "navy," or some grotesque figure in frieze coat, start up in the English imagination. Whereas when an Englishman is spoken of, we would never think of associating the name with a Cornish or Lancashire miner, Staffordshire potter Warwickshire farm labourer or Birmingham puddler. I will not attempt to account for the reasons which cause this impression, nor will I do the great English people the injustice to think that they desire to perpetuate it. I respect the English people. I venerate that spirit of sturdy independence which has battled against tyranny, which setting aside all chimerical and visionary theories, has with upright purpose gone straight forward in the march which has placed her in the proud position she occupies in the vanguard of progress and civilization. [Applause.] I admire all this and give her the full meed of credit. But I cannot conceal from myself that in all her greatness and magnanimity, she has misunderstood a neighbouring people, quite as generous, quite as full of the lofty aspirations that lead to greatness as she herself is possessed of. [Tremendous applause and clapping of hands.]

The severities of other times have given way to the more benevolent solicitude of to-day, and I believe that as we forget past grievances, oil will be poured on the troubled waters, and that many of Ireland's troubles will cease. But even this must be meted out to us by the English measure; we must see as they see, or not so see at all. That same spirit of self-reliance which I applaud so much when applied to their own affairs becomes a sort of tyranny when dealing with others.

> "Rich gifts wax poor when givers prove unkind."

To confer a favor, it must be conferred after their own fashion, quite irrespective of the different temperament they may have to deal with. They act on the proverb "What is sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander," forgetting the equally pungent one, "What is one man's meat is another man's poison"; and to a sensitive, high-spirited people like the Irish such a course of treatment is uncongenial.

It will be necessary to glance at the suitability of the Irishman as a subject for emigration. His early associations render him ready, nay, anxious to make a change; and the great love which he bears to his own country, a love which is only extinguished with death, makes him cling, in his adopted country, to the roof which shelters him and the land he lives in. This is a valuable feeling, and should be cherished. Then his adaptability to circumstances, bearing with patience what others would chafe under. His innate fun and gallantry are a source of enjoyment both to himself and others.

I need not touch on the hopeless penury of the British laborer—the struggle for dear life—the battle for daily bread—'Hope's morn that knows no waking.' By the Englishman it is borne with that stolid, matter-of-fact indifference which looks to nothing beyond, which finds its greatest solace in the tap-room, drowning the ills he makes no effort to remedy. It sits more lightly on the Irishman: though want may pinch the body, it does not stupify the mind; he bears his cross with a lightness of heart worthy of a better fortune.

Let us change the picture. Let us leave the gloom of the overcrowded house and enter into the glorious sunshine. Our limbs were cramped, our sight was dimmed, our faculties were benumbed. Let us move our ground; let us shift under the broad firmament, away from the fumes that intoxicate, away from the want that chills, and stand up in the face of our Maker as intelligent, reasonable beings.

I have travelled over a great part of the United States of North America, and I have witnessed the wonderful progress of that wonderful people. I visited what were their Indian Territories, when the Red man roamed at pleasure over the plains, depending for his sustenance on the produce of his bow and arrow, smoking his pipe in peace with all the ease of assured possessorship. I have traversed over the immense prairies of Illinois, through the charming glades of Iowa, and by the clear brooks of Minnesota, before those solitudes were disturbed by the whistle of the locomotive, when the deer were almost as plentiful as the ostrich on the Pampa, when the prairie bird and prairie flower were unmolested by the footstep of man, or the scythe of the mower. Now these territories are populous states, teeming with all the life and vigour of active civilization; these solitary prairies and glades are solitary no longer. I have been in the city of Chicago when it was little more than an ugly heap of wooden formed houses, with a population of about 29,000 inhabitants; now it is a city of palaces with over 300,000. I have lived in St. Louis, and was a guest at the inauguration of the first railroad west of the Mississippi (as I was a spectator at that of the first in the Argentine Republic); then St. Louis had about 80,000 inhabitants, now it has over 320,000.

I dearly love the remembrance of these old scenes, and imagination often takes me back to placid "Pouchartrain," to the barbaric life with the Red man on the plains, and to the solitudes of Laramie and he Yellow Stone. I suppose I love them the more because they are solitudes no longer. The Iron Horse is almost as much at home there now as the buffalo was then—the stern-wheeled boat has explored the sinuosities of every rivulet, frightening the sluggard turtle on the bank and the turkey in the bush. The prairie grass has made way for the majestic maize and the life supporting wheat. Where stood the wigwam of the Indian, now stands the hut of the squatter—the smoke from whose log cabin "gracefully curls" into an atmosphere resounding with the hum and bustle of civilized life. (Tremendous applause).

I am not an old man, and my experience cannot extend back to such a great distance. Then what has been the wizard power that has effected such changes in such a short space of time? The days of enchantment are passed when such feats as we have read of in the 'Arabian Nights' can be conjured up by the wand of the magician. We live in the nineteenth century, and it is the wizard of this practical age which has caused the transformation. The power of immigration has done it. That power which, raising man out of the trance of ages, has opened up to him a glorious prospect, telling him to work and persevere, and that success will crown his efforts. In his own country a bare existence, working daily for daily bread, still a hewer of wood and drawer of water, the machine works on with

> "Poverty's unconquerable bar,"

staring him in the face, and forbidding him to try and surmount it. Give him the chance, and show him the bright goal shining afar, and soon the machine is transformed into a reasoning being, eager to enter into the conflict. [Great cheers].

This aided by wise laws and considerate concessions, has enabled the United States to transform the desert into a garden, to convert a few revolted provinces into the most powerful empire in the world. [Cheers]. And this is what the St. Patrick's Society is attempting to do in South America, and this, with the help of God is what they will do. The blessing will be two fold, to the mother country and the country of adoption. [tremendous cheering and clapping of hands.]

Here we have a virgin soil not less fertile. Here we have boundless plains which, like the rock in the desert to the touch of the prophet, only require the hand of the cultivator to yield a hundred-fold! Here we have magnificent rivers where the keel of the steamer has never glided. Here we have riches untold, which only require the "Open Sesame" of Labor to draw them from their hiding places. Here we have a climate inferior to none in the world, and superior to most; the life-instilling breezes of the plains, making it an enjoyment to exist.

But I am on dangerous ground. When I speak of the grandeur of this country, and of its capabilities of improvement, my enthusiasm overmasters me, and imagination takes the rein. So I must change the subject, and from inert matter turn to men.

I know that I will be met by cavillers who will tell me that there is no analogy between this country and the United States—that the Anglo-Saxon trunk was a more likely tree to engraft on than the Iberian. If we go to origins, I might be disposed to question this, but do not care to enter into any discussion on the subject. But I cannot think that men of the same race as the old Carthagenians, Romans and Visigoths should form so contemptible an ancestry, or that the Saxon franklin or Norman baron is so far superior to the Spanish hidalgo.

Let us turn again to the United States, and enquire how much of the old English character is recognizable in the American citizen of to-day, and we will find that it would be difficult to trace any resemblance. His mode of thought, his mainspring of action, is quite distinct. The influx of immigration has changed even the physical appearance of the man, and he now stands almost a distinct type.

So it will come to be here, and as the Irish tinge is not the least charming in the colouring that make up the American character, so I trust that it will form no inconsiderable part in what is likely to be the great South American Republic. And that as our patron St. Patrick disseminated the pure doctrine of Christianity amongst the heathens, so will the Irish people, true to their traditional history, instil into the future race, that spirit of generosity, benevolence, and disinterestedness which so eminently characterises them; that the light hearted sons of the Esmerald Isle with their.

> "Love of right and scorn of wrong."

will shine out under the Southern Cross, showing that although a nation may be repressed, it is irrepressible, that with the tenacity of a great vitality, it is not to be annihilated, but will like the fabled Phœnix rise from its ashes, and make its presence be felt in the kindlier shelter of its new home. [Immense applause].

Mr. Gamble moved a special vote of thanks to Mr. Director Forrestor for his beautiful and eloquent address.

Mr. Lowe seconded. Passed nem. con.

Mr. Mulhall moved that Mr. Armstrong vacate the chair, and that Mr. Patrick Brown occupy same.

Seconded by Mr. Duggan and passed.

Mr. Patrick Brown then took the chair, and after a few remarks from the Secretary and Mr. Nicholas Lowe, who stated that it would, indeed, have been a pleasing thing for him when he landed first in this country to have found a society like this, and reading-rooms, where he could see his countrymen, and find the papers.

Mr Mulhall rose and proposed a vote of expressive thanks to Mr. Thomas Armstrong, president of the St. Patrick's Society of Buenos Ayres, for his dignified conduct in the chair.

Seconded by Mr. Duggan: passed unanimously.

Dr. Kelly moved an adjournment. The meeting then dissolved, and as the president left the rooms he was cheered to his carriage door.

THE MUNICIPAL REPORT FOR 1872.

To abuse the Municipality is one of the standing fashions of the day. If it rains and Mr. Grumbler wets the tip of his nose, the Municipality is to blame for not having put an umbrella into Mr. Grumbler's fist; every mishap is placed to the account of the corporation, invariably on the wrong side of the ledger; we never by any chance enter an item to our own carelessness, to our habitual disrespect for municipal laws, nor to our determination to be dissatisfied with everything emanating from the Municipality.

I have read the blue-book just issued by the corporation, reporting on the work gone through during the past year; although the report is condensed as much as possible it yet embraces 280 pages.

There were forty seven British subjects admitted to the mens' hospital during the year, these cost the Municipality thirty five thousand one hundred dollars. The British hospital in my opinion is sufficiently rich to attend to the wants of Her Majesty's destitute and infirm subjects.

During the year 2616 patients were admitted and 2173 discharged cured; this hospital costs the Municipality close on two million dollars yearly; the expenses of the lunatic asylum are over half a million, the Lazareto more than a quarter of a million, the three Cemeteries nearly half a millions, the poor-house more than half a million, the schools more than two million, the prisons about one million. I had better stop short here so as not to frighten you with figures.

At the Asilo de Mendigos (poor-house) there are one hundred and twenty four men and fifty one women; strange as it may read it is nevertheless a fact that there are more Italians at the poor-house than Argentines. Would the English millionaires of the River Plate believe that there are four of their countrymen and two of their countrywomen at the poor-house?

It appears there is only one cockpit in the city, these gambling establishments pay a ten thousand dollar patente. There are 397 billiard tables, 550 four wheeled carriages, 136 two wheeled carriages and 3778 carts in the city.

There are only 2673 shops using weights or measures given in the report; this must be a mistake.

During the year 1872 seven hundred and forty-one prisoners were lodged in the principal prison, Plaza Victoria.

The new Gas Company is bound by contract to light two thousand street lamps on the 1st of March next, and two thousand more on 31st of December 1874.

The employees of the Municipality are very numerous, and with the exception of those employed at the hospitals and similar establishments, give very little work in return for their salaries.

There is an inspector of gas with a salary of four thousand per month; what he does is best known to himself: the public who pay taxes to support him could dispense with his services as at present performed. The Inspector of Higiene, with a salary of three thousand five hundred dollars per month, may be of great utility, but he will find it difficult to convince the public of his utility hitherto. There are besides some fourteen parochial inspectors of the same class, and a like number of sub-inspectors, all of whom are, no doubt, busily occupied doing nothing.

We have also a Tramway Inspector worked out of his life, a Riverine Inspector, two Market Inspectors, a Paving Inspector—and, in fact, inspectors enough to crush the hubbub in Entre Rios if they were formed in battle array; some of the parochial committees have three highly paid officials for doing work that one with the greatest ease could do.

There are two Secretaries at six thousand dollars each; one is quite enough. These with fourteen other employees at the Secretary's office are paid four hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars a year, almost half a million for the clerks of only one of the offices, besides an extra allowance of sixty thousand dollars for office expenses. All the other offices, and they are legion, are on the same style. The total amount of the expenditure sums up to nearly forty-eight million dollars!!

I remember when the figures of the Government budget were under this sum; it is no wonder the Corporation find a difficulty in making both ends meet; the members themselves, that is the Alderman and Mayor, are probably the most hard worked men in the city; they work and toil to put the city in ship-shape, while their army of clerks endeavour with all their might to do nothing but recover their salaries and chat in their offices about politics or fashion. The best and most useful members of the Municipality will be the man with sufficient pluck to propose the dismissal of two-thirds of the employees.

DICK.

THE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The autumn meeting of the above named sports came off on Thursday, 22nd inst.

At first we thought there was a less gathering than on former occasion, but as the day wore on the British elite of Buenos Ayres mustered as strong as ever. The grand stand presented as fine a picture of beauty and fashion as could be conceived. The prizes were tastefully arranged on a table in front of the stand, and most of them seemed to be both handsome and costly. Trains ran from the Central Station every half-hour, each one bringing crowds of eager spectators; numbers came also in private carriages or on horseback.

The sports began about midday. The following is a list of the successful competitors:

HIGH JUMP, STANDING.
(Prize, Silver Cup.)

Mr H Darbyshire, 4ft 3in	1
A G H Tyndale, 4ft 2in	2
J Rowley, 4ft 1in	3

HIGH JUMP, RUNNING.

Mr A G H Tyndale, 5ft 2in	1
J F Jacobs, 4ft 11in	2

FLAT RACE.
100 yds.

Mr H E Oxenford, 11 sec	1
T Bollard	2

The former won easily, and is certainly a fine runner.

FLAT RACE FOR YOUTHS.
300 yards.

Master W Underwood, 43 sec	1
P McDonald	2

The first named young gentleman ran very well.

FLAT RACE.
1 mile.

Mr H Carbonell, 5m. 27s	1
H A Cotman	2

This was a very exciting race; in fact, the race of the day, and well worth the elegant silver cup that had been presented by A. McKinlay, Esq. The winner borne aloft on the shoulders of his admirers, was certainly a man to be envied on that day.

FLAT RACE.
440 yds.

Mr H E Oxenford, 58 sec	1
H Darbyshire	2

The former gentleman was evidently a great favorite, and won by a long run.

LONG JUMP, RUNNING.

Mr G H Tyndale, 19ft 3in	1
J F Jacobs	2

HURDLE RACE.

Mr A King, 21 sec	1
W Gibbings	2

After the raw there was an interval of about an hour to allow both competitors and spectators to refresh themselves. We noticed several enchanting little pic-nic parties in different parts of the ground. Mr. Watson too had more than enough to do at this portion of the day's amusements.

The second part of the Programme commenced with:—

FLAT RACE.
200 yards.

Mr. H. E. Oxenford, 21 sec	1
T. Bolland	2
H. Darbyshire	3

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

Mr. H. D Robinson, 84 yards, 0 f. 9 in	1
J. F. Jacobs, 83 do., 2 ft. 9 in	2

BOYS' RACE.
150 yards.

A. Underwood	1
T. Akermann	2
W. Parish	3

FLAT RACE
880 yards.

Mr. H. E. Oxenford, 2 min. 21 sec	1
H. A. Cotman	2

POLE LEAPING.

Mr. E. W. Ackerley, 9 ft	1
J. F. Jacobs, 8 ft 9 in	2
A. G. H. Tyndale, 8 ft. 6 in	3

Great excitement was caused at this leaping, as it seemed doubtful for a long time who would win. Mr. Ackerley ultimately bet his competitors, and received his prize amid the loud applause of the spectators.

FLAT RACE.
300 yards.

Mr. C. H. Lewis	1
W. H. Hallett	2

STEEPLE CHASE.
1000 yards.

Mr. W. H. Moore	1
H. Carbonell	2

Mr. Moore won easily.

CONSOLATION STAKES.

Mr. J. Rowley	1
J. B. Boote	2

Few stayed to witness these stakes, as about 5 p.m. most of the spectators began to turn their steps towards the city. We are happy to state that none of the athletes met with any accident, nor did anything occur to mar the day's festivities.

In conclusion, we congratulate all connected with this noble society, and trust that far from dying out, it may increase from year to year.

CONSULAR POST OFFICES.

As the period approaches when, according to law, the postal service hitherto in the hands of the British and French consuls will be vested in the Postmaster General of the Republic, it may interest our readers to know the correspondence that has passed at the foreign affairs office of this Republic. We find them all in the Minister's report to Congress and extract the following—

Ministerio of Foreign Affairs.
B. Ayres, Sept. 4th 1872.

To the Minister of the Interior.

Mr. Minister.

'I believe that I comply with an administrative obligation and a duty in addressing you on the following subject. On the 1st of February 1853 the Buenos Ayrian Government granted a concession to the Royal Mail by virtue of which the British Consul took charge of the correspondence.

In September 1858 a similar privilege was granted to the Mensagerias Imperiales. So long as these two lines of steamers were the only ones running the improper interfering of the Consuls admitted an explanation, but now that the Republic is in communication with Europe eleven times a month, with Brazil 12 times, and with Pacific, by water, every fortnight. The time has arrived, in my opinion to put a stop to this Consul interference; doubtless the steamers may refuse to carry the letters, but this will cause no inconvenience, as the Government will abrogate their privileges, and thus stop the line in 'toto.' This, however, is not probable; and the simple result of the measure will be, to increase the revenue and give more importance to our post-office. The Government has already tried to make postal treaties with France and England, but failed.

Yours truly.
CHARLES TEJEDOR.

The following is the reply of the Interior Minister to the foregoing—

B. Ayres, February 7th 1873.

To the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose you a copy of the decree suppressing the concessions granted by the Government of Buenos Ayres to the English and French Mail lines.

Yours respectfully,
ULADISDAO FRIAS.

Minister Tejedor sent copies of this decree, which we have already published, to the French and English Chargés here and to the Argentine Minister in Paris.

The French Legation seems to have sent no reply whatever. The following is the reply from the British Chargé:

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 14th, 1873.

Mr. Minister,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 10th inst., enclosing me a copy of the Government decree suppressing, from the 1st of July next, the postal arrangement which during a long course of years has worked advantageously for the Argentine Republic without any effort or expense to the nation, and by virtue of which arrangement her Britannic Majesty's Government has concluded postal contracts with more than one line of steamers.

In consequence of this decree, I feel bound to inform your Excellency that the English Post-office authorities, in cancelling their mail contracts, which are for the most part of short duration, will limit themselves to arranging for the transport of British correspondence to Buenos Ayres, and not for the carriage of mails from this country to England, for which latter service the British Government feels in no way prepared to make the slightest disbursement; and furthermore, that British postage on all letters carried by British packets must be paid in England in the same manner as previous to the nomination of a British postal agent in Buenos Ayres, who was authorised to sell postage-stamps for the convenience of those who wished to prepay their letters.

I have the honor to remain,
Yours respectfully,
F. R. ST. JOHN.

No reply seems to have been sent by the Argentine Foreign office to this despatch, but twelve days after receipt of Mr. St. John's letter, Minister Tejedor sent the following notes to Europe:—

B. Ayres, Feb. 26, 1873.

To Don Mariano Balcarce. Argentine Minister Plenipotentiary in France,

Mr. Minister,

I enclose you the decree suppressing the English and French post-offices. The reply of Mr. St. John, which I forward, limits, as you perceive, the question to one of revenue. The French Chargé has sent no reply whatever. Let us now conclude the work, and conclude a postal treaty with France and England, and by steamer I send you full powers. The Government thinks that now you will find it easier to arrange this matter than formerly.

Yours respectfully,
CHARLES TEJEDOR.

B. Ayres, Feb. 26, 1873.

To Dr. Nuno Cayetano do Costa Neglase, Argentine Consul General in Portugal.

Mr. Consul,

Postal treaties are the treaties in which the Argentine Republic takes the greatest interest, and having taken some steps in the premises last year, the Government now moves in the matter with a view that the Argentine post-office revindicate the right of despatching the mail bags which up to the present the French and English consuls have held, and which can be substituted by the payment of so much per kilogram on letters and newspapers. By the enclosed decree you will perceive that the measure has been already carried, and it is to be hoped will be followed by postal conventions with France and England, our minister, Balcarce, in Paris, being in charge of same. In consequence of this I beg you will occupy yourself with the matter, and send out to this 'ministerio' some practicable project or projects.

Yours respectfully,
CHARLES TEJEDOR.

And this so far closes the matter.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE.

(Limited.)

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

To be presented to the Shareholders at the Second Ordinary General Meeting, to be held at the Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, on Wednesday, 30th April, 1873, at noon

The Directors beg to submit the accounts of the Head Office and Branches made up to the 31st December, 1872.

After writing off the whole of the preliminary expenses, £5,000 from the purchase-money of the business of Messrs. Wanklyn and Co., and after meeting all charges and making provision for the different payments provided by Article 113 of the Articles of Association, the Directors are enabled to recommend a half year's dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, leaving a balance of £4,040 16s. to be carried forward to the credit of Profit and Loss Account of the current year.

This result appears to the Directors to be highly satisfactory.

At Buenos Ayres and Montevideo the business of the Bank is extending in the most gratifying manner.

The Directors appointed, in November last, Mr. Charles Raphael, Manager of the Head Office, and find his services of the greatest value to the Bank.

A call of £3 per share was made in December last, payable on 6th January 1873, and has been paid on the whole capital with the exception of III shares.

The existence at Montevideo of an establishment of somewhat similar name has delayed the official registration in that city of the title of the Bank. In order to terminate this inconvenience, and to enable the Bank to proceed to an issue of bank notes in Montevideo without further loss of time, the Directors recommend that the name of the Bank be changed to "Mercantile Bank of the River Plate, Limited," and they will ask the sanction of the Shareholders to this course at a Special Meeting, to be held immediately after this Ordinary General Meeting.

Messrs. Cash and Stone have been appointed the first Auditors of the Bank by the Board, and the Directors recommend them to the General Meeting for election as Auditors for the current year.

A severe loss has been sustained by the Bank this month, in the death of Mr. J. B. Wanklyn, who had acted as Chairman of the Board since the formation of the Bank, and was unremitting in his attention to its interests. The Directors deeply feel the separation from so highly valued a colleague.

By order of the Board,
J. H. DUNCAN,
Secretary.

Balance Sheet of Head Office & Branches for the Half Year ending Dec. 31, 1872.

Dr. LIABILITIES.

To	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Suberibed Capital— £1,000,000						
Capital paid up ..	150,860	0	0			
Do. in anticipation of Call due 6th January, 1873	204	0	0			
				151,054	0	0
Sundry Creditors, Current and Fixed Deposits				2,016,095	10	5
Bills Payable				2,162	13	7
Rebate on Bills not due				12,990	1	0
Net Profits up to 31st December, 1872				19,968	1	1
				£2,201,270	6	1

ASSETS.

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Purchase Money for the business of Messrs Wanklyn & Co	30,000	0	0
By Cash at Head Office and Branches, and at Bankers	223,348	5	1
By Bills Receivable, and Bills Discounted at Branches	1,543,618	19	11
By Current and Sundry Accounts and Loans	371,453	15	2
By Property in Buenos Ayres, in Calle Reconquista, and Calle Venezuela	28,582	1	8
By Office Furniture	3,647	7	3
By Open Insurance Policies, and Stamps in hand	619	7	0
	2,201,270	6	1

Profit and Loss Account, 31st December, 1872.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Expenses of management, including Directors' Remuneration, Salaries, Rent, Taxes, and all other Expenses at Head Office and Branches				9,188	10	1
Depreciation of Bank Furniture				309	10	6
Preliminary Expenses				1,280	7	3
Rebate on Bills not due				12,990	1	0
Balance—Viz., Net Profits up to 31st December 1872, recommended to be appropriated as follows				19,968	1	1
To Income Tax..	£ 332	16	0			
Dividend of 10 per cent per annum..	7,542	10	0			
As per Art 113 of Articles of Association: Reduction of purchase money	5,000	0	0			
Extra Remuneration to Managing Director	935	11	0			
Do other Directors	467	15	6			
Reserve Fund	935	11	0			
Founders' Bonus	713	1	7			
Balance to be carried forward..	4,040	16	0			
	£19,968	1	1			
				£43,736	9	11

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Gross Profits for the Half-year ending 31st Dec. 1872	43,517	6	3
By Rent Account-House in Calle Reconquista	219	3	8
	£43,736	9	11
By Balance brought down, to be carried forward to Profit and Loss New Account	£ 4,040	16	0

We have examined the above Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account with the London Books and Vouchers, and certify the same to be correct.

The Balances of the Branches are incorporated in the above Balance Sheet. 21st April 1873.

CASH & STONE, Public Accountants, } Auditors.

ON 'CHANGE.

May 28, 1873.

Ounces	400
Sovs	122½
Pats	25
National Bonds	76½
Cedulas	90⅞

The money market shows no signs whatever of improvement, although the squeeze has been slightly lessened by many of the banks renewing bills falling due pretty liberally. This was almost a measure of necessity since the scarcity of money is such that even the very best firms in the market find it impossible to get money. At the bank to-day there were more applications, but some of the best paper was declined. Respecting the interview at the Government House yesterday, which a committee of Directors held with the President, it was said on 'Change that the National Government will in no way inconvenience the bank, and is prepared to make the most liberal arrangemente. This news was well received on 'Change, as yesterday there was an impression that the bank would pay off the whole amount at the end of the month. A meeting of the private bank managers was called to-day at Mr. Lanuz's house, but up to the closing hour of the Bolsa the result of that meeting was not known.

The project of Sr. Benitez laid before the Senate for the immediate conversion of the National Bonds, has caused a better feeling in the market, and the market for Bonds closed firm; the delay in the exchange of this stock is most censurable, as the moment the hard dollar Bonds are put into circulation exchange may be looked for at 50, and the stock quoted at 80-82.

The business in stocks to-day was as follows:

National Bonds for June 30th, 10,000, at 77½.
Do do do 10,000, at 77½.

In the liquidation not much done, although the stock ruled a shade firmer.

Cedulas—
Series A cash, 2,000 at 91½
Do 5,200 at 91
Do 13,000 at 90⅞
Do 1,800 at 90⅞
Do 8,000 at 90⅞

Series A cash, 31st May, 15,000 at 91.
Do 10,000 at 91
Do 10,000 at 90⅞
Do 20,000 at 91
Do 29th May, 24,000 at 90⅞

In the liquidation Cedulas ruled weaker.
15,000 A, cash, at 90⅞
Market closed weak.

Exchange ruled weak to-day, and one bank put down its rate to 48¾. Bills were passed at 49¼, 49½: on Antwerp 5.23, and on France 5.24.

The Montevidean telegram gives—
Rio, Leopoldino,
Liverpool, Olbers
Genoa, Ancelo, Flora Paquota
Matanzas, Conchita
Marseilles, Delegente.
Six vessels entering
7,000 novillo hides, 94½.
1,000 at 90¾.
80 offered for American hides.
Cargo pine, Alic Max, St. John, 48.
A pitch pine cargo, 55.
Sovereigns, Rio, 9500.
Home Debt. 63.
Progreso, 51.
Exchange—London, 51¼.
Paris, 5.43.

The Olbers has made a splendid run out, 24½ days; she will be up in the morning.

On the 15th prox. the first branch of the Platino Brazileiro Telegraph line will be opened from Montevideo to Fray Bentos. Mr. Lamas leaves for Rio to attend special meeting and holds proxies.

The mails from Montevideo came up this morning, and we are in possession of full details of the new company just started down there called the "Compania Inmobiliaria." The following are the names of the founders of the society:—

Don C. NetteKoven,
Jose Samaran,
Jose Mayan,
Roberto Heuser,
O. Lackmann,
Rodgers hermanos y Ca.
Walter Congreve,
John Makinon,
Essing y Lima
Alejandro Essing.

These gentlemen are all men of capital and position, and from their number the following board of management has been formed:—

Don Carlos NetteKoven,
Jose Samaran,
Roberto Heuser,
Walter Congreve,
J. C. Marquez, Gerente.

The objects of the Company are—

1. The purchase and sale of houses, lands and quintas.
2. The laying out of quintas, opening new roads, &c.
3. Every scheme calculated to advance the value of their real estate.

The company emits no bills or cedulas nor makes mortgages, but the shares of the company shall be received by the company in payment for property, sold at their full par value, and such shares so paid in shall be amortized and destroyed. All the proceeds from sales of lands shall, after payment of expenses, be applied as follows—10 per cent to be kept cash, 45 per cent to be applied towards amortization, and 45 per cent paid as dividend to the shareholders. The share list to be opened on 26th, and the provisional offices of the Co. 119 Misiones. The scheme looks good enough, and will be carried out, but the capital is not stated, which is an oversight.

The crisis in Buenos Ayres attracts much notice in the Mount, and a long chapter upon crises in general is published, showing that the money crisis in Montevideo sprung from a too great emission by the banks, whilst in Buenos Ayres the crisis is caused by the Provincial Bank not emitting sufficient for the market.

The following table, published in the Boletin de la Bolsa, is important—

Population of Montevideo—

Year.	Inhabitants In city.	Inhabitants In departments.
	3,500	?
1829	9,000	14,000
1835	?	23,000
1843	31,189	Siege of M.Video.
1852	End of siege.	33,994
1860	49,543	57,861
1864	56,407	67,606
1869	95,836	111,778
1872	105,296	127,704

The novelty in the market to-day was the launching of a new Express Co. called "Express Argentine" capital 150,000 m/c. Messr. McLean and Co. had the carriage of the business and most successfully carried it through. The Co. will have four agencies in the town and will undertake the carrying of parcels furniture and Custom House goods, Mr. John Alexander MacLean is named general manager of the new Co.

Mr. Florencio Villegas, the well-known land broker offered to-day 10 squares of land in Merlo at the corner of the high roads of Navarro and Lobos, and Merlo to Moron at the very low figure of 000 m/c per square, we believe the property is not yet sold.

There is a proposal in this market now to form a company for the construction of a tramway in Azu, the times are rather adverse for such schemes.

Mr. Joel, our excellent Consul in Rosario took leave of his friends on 'Change to-day and leaves for his post in the morning; he speaks of a new blue book about to be issued of a most interesting nature called the past and present of British commerce.

A project of law was laid before the Provincial Chambers yesterday for the expropriation of the Northern Railway of B. Ayres. This ought to send the shares up, as if the Government takes the road it will doubtless have to pay the shareholders its full value.

Yesterday the Senate passed the law ordering the payment of the pay due to the soldiers who fought in the war of Independence. This will throw about 400,000 more bonds into the market next year, or as soon as the claims are made good.

The receipts of the Custom House on May 21st amounted to 125,000 pats. The figure is indeed a high one; about 70,000 pats. per day is now about the average, the bulk of which is import duty. Within the last week the arrivals at this port have been unusually large, and the newspapers can hardly find room for the manifests. We notice a couple of Cape cottage pine cargoes, which sell at full rates.

The mails from the provinces to-day have brought down a rather interesting work on the province of Tucuman, printed by the Government up there. The book is most exhaustive, and affords most interesting data as to the industrial resources of that province. The sugar business shows within the last few years a development which few in Buenos Ayres are at all aware of.

The sale of three cargoes of pine in M.Video is reported at from 53 to 55½ rats. on board.

Some large purchases of arms etc. have been made in this market within the last few days, by order of the National Government; and at the Custom-house "mantas" and other articles for soldiers' use cannot now be deposited without a special permit from the Minister.

An offer has been made to the Government to buy up all the old guns at the Parque at the rate of $40 m/c. per quintal. The Government ought to close on the offer.

On next Sunday the largest land auction ever held in Montevideo will come off—the Pueblo Colon. All the lands are beautifully laid out and cut up. The sale is an important one, and represents millions.

The Porteña in her trip down to Montevideo last week took down a good deal of gold, the Maua Bank shipped about 130,000 pats. Some parties on 'Change insist that there is much gold to come up here from Montevideo the moment quarantine is abolished.

On the arrival of the Italian barque Dei, the Captain F. Nicola, was at once taken to the Lunatic Asylum, having lost his senses on the way up from Montevideo; the vessel was in ballast.

The Captain of the Italian barque Oceanita Rosa on entering Montevideo stated that he ran aground on the English bank and by dint of pumping got off, but he could not go up to Buenos Ayres, and his vessel seems much damaged.

Messrs. Scharffenorth & Sattler in their report for the packet give the following—

B. Ayres, May 29th, 1873.

Vessels arrived from 26th April to 26th May—
17 steamers and 51 sailing vessels with 37,138 tons register.

Disengaged vessels in port—
128 sailing vessels with 51,497 tons register.

Sailed in ballast to foreign ports—
22 sailing vessels and 3 steamers with 12,087 tons register.

Sailed up the rivers to load—
17 vessels with 4,795 tons register.

Loading in port—
46 sailing vessels and 7 steamers with 26,678 tons register.

Sailed from 26th April to 26th May—
16 steamers and 52 sailing vessels with 34,587 tons register.

Export—
92,801 salted ox and cow hides.
3,850 „ horse hides
99,722 dry ox and cow hides.
7,144 „ horse hides.
2,875 pipes tallow
232 boxes oil
16,053 bales wool
2,262 do sheepskins
138 do hair
179 do hide cuttings
9 do goat, lamb and deer skins
79,030 qq jerked beef
1,900 tons bone ash

Wool Exports.

	1872	1873
	Bales.	Bales.
January	37,502	18,294
February	27,385	15,047
March	33,440	25,174
April	24,984	18,696
May	8,1·8	16,053
	1·1,349	93,264
Difference		38,085
		131,349 bales.

Charters.

Dutch bg Tasmania, to load in port for Falmouth, tallow, 32/6 and 5 p %.

Do do Hendrika, do, Gottenberg, salted hides, 35s and 5 p %.

Austrian do G antonio, do, Messina, s hides 25 dry hides 55, bales 20s and 5 p %.

British do Wave, Uruguay to Falmouth, salted hides, 35s and 5 p %.

German do Graf von Arnim, do do do, 35s and 5 p %.

Italian bqe Anto. Ferraro, do, Liverpool, do and tallow, 5 and 5 p %.

German bg Rex, St Elena to Falmouth, tallow, 47/6 and 5.

French bqe Jeanne Amelie, do do, s hides, 45s and 5.

Austrian bqe Therz, Zarate do, tallow, 32/6 and 5.

German lugger, N Struve, do do s hides 35s and 5

Brit bg Creole, G'guay do, do. 35s and 5.

Dot do Adelaide, U'guay do, do, 35s and 5s.

Italian bqe Rovereto, Tuyu do, tal, 32/6 and 5.

Brit do Fahrenheit, do do, s hides, £500.

French bg St Stanislau Emmanuel, R Negro, (P) do, do and tal, 37/6 and 5.

Brit do Villa Nova do do b, ash and b, 32/6 and 5.

German do Hero, Goya do do salted hide d tallow 40/s. do

British do Mysterious Star, Colonia, do do bones and Guano £500.

Italian ba. Livetti Padre, West Coast do do wheat and Guano 55 s. infull.

Do brig Elisa Drago, Ensenade, do do salted hides 30/s a 5p %.

Nor, do Ottilia, S. Nicolas, tallow 32/6 do.

Freight:

England direct—
Sailing vessel, s. hides 27/6; tallow 32/6; bales 20; primage 5 p %.
Steamer, s hides 40; bales 30: primage 10 do.

Antwerp—
Steamer s. hides 40/; dry hides 60/; bales 30/; primage do.
Sailing vessel, s hides 25/: dry hides 30-35/; tallow 25/; bales 15-12/s; 5 p %.

Havre, Bordeaux and Marseille—
Sailing vessel, s, hides £2·; dry hides £50-60; tallow f30; bales f20; primage 10 p %.
Steamer, dry hides f60-90; tallow f40; bales f30; do 10p %.

United State—
Sailing vessel, s. hides 5/16; dry hides ⅝ d. bales 5 p.; do 5 p %.

Buenos Ayres, 28th May, 1873.

Wool—

Arrivals since commencement of clip 3.300,000 arrobes.

Do. last report, 80/100,000 do.

Amount in deposit, 10/1100,000 do.

Shortly after our last report there was considerable movement in our market for German account; important sales were made from deposit, and some 70/80,000 ar. belonging to wool growers are also in course of shipment, so that we find ourselves at date, with a much smaller stock and nearly all the arrivals sold. The last news received must, however, cause of a further fall to enable exporters to operate.

The stringency of our money market and the probable unfavourable news of the Antwerp auction, to have commenced on 6th inst., will decide the future of our market. Our quotations are—

United States, no sales.
Havre and England, Good No. 1, $67 to 70.
Do. superior, 75 to 78.
Antwerp good, No. 1, 62 to 65.
Do. medium, 52 to 58
Do. inferior, 45 to 48.
Lambs' wool, according to quality, 40 to 50.

Sheepskins—Only one small parcel of superior matadero has come to market, ¼ to ⅜ wools, and was sold at 20 rls. 22,500 doz. last season's full wools at 24 rls. The purchasers for short wooled camp skins are generally for French account!

Our quotations are—
Full wool matadero last season, 24 rls.; sales.
¼ and ⅜ do., 20 do.; sales.
Do camp, 18 do.; sales.
Do. inferior, 12½ rls.
Hair—Sales at $180 to 190 for south, and 165 for north.
Nutria, 5½ per lb. No stock.

PASSENGERS SAILED PER DOURO.

Mr and Mrs Rutenberg and one child, Mr Getting, Mr Stiegler, Mr Serrero, one child and one man servant; Mr and Mrs Wheelwright, Mrs Knell and one servant; Mr and Mrs Barclay, two children and two nurses; Sir Bruce Chichester, Bart.; Mr Calman, Mrs Farnesi, A Rebatero, Manuel Banga, Juan Rial, M O'Brien, Felix Gyoso, M Gasa'e, Ramon Barcia, M Maidagan, T Black, T M Garia, Mrs Cattaveni, Guy Ormes, O Shortrede Graham, Fernandez, Rapes, Tauregui, S Wile, E Gohring, S Wheelwright and servant, G P Craufurd, Mrs Maroro, Mr Jordan, Mrs Mam; Mr and Mrs Alvear, four children, maid and man servants; Mr Lambardo, Mr Vigliazoni, Marzeonalo, A Canavares, Mrs Shiere, Mrs, Misses (two), and Master Braca, Mr. S E Soca, A Clark, Wilson, Boone.

Twenty-two second-class and eighteen third-class.

LIST OF PASSENGERS PER STEAMER FLAMSTEED.

Mr Alberto Bonorino, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. John Shaw, Henry Shaw, N. Johnstone, Mrs. Johnstone, Miss Fellows, Mrs. Rutter, Miss Olding. Steerage, Edward Cloonan, Bernard McGratti, Catherine McGratti, Margaret McGratti, Mary Belcow, Elle Donelly, Bridget Casey, Mary Murphy, Mary Parrel, R Moran, Peter Reiley Bridget Cairoa, Thomas Burk, Margaret Burk, James Rilcluff, Mary Rilcluff, Peter Rilcluff, Richard Geoghegan, Susan Carney, Esther Bannon, Patrick Cernnick, John Gilnon, Patrick Noonan, Thomas Medham, Thomas E Girmley E B Carley, Michael Darcey, M. Scally, Christopher Gogner, Ann Kerr, Mory Brown, John Rolly, Hall Kenny, Bernard Ward, James Doyle, Rose Murrap, Thomas Ruyan, Mary Keegan, I McRinson, Mary M Cormick, John Cormick, Catherine Roywels.

BIRTH.

On the 10th of May, the wife of the Rev. Lachlan M'Neil of a daughter.

On the 19th of May, at Belgrano, the wife of Henry Crabtree, Esq., of a son.

On the 23rd May, at Adrogue, Mrs. R. H. Anderson of a daughter.

MARRIAGE

On the 6th May, at the Estancia de Las Niñas, Chascomus, by the Rev. M. P. Ferguson, M.A., Richard Chambers to Margaret, eighth daughter of the late Ninian Johnstone, Esq.

On the 14th May, at Chascomus, by the Rev. M. P. Ferguson, M.A., George James Bruce, youngest son of Thomas Bruce, Esq., Valle Santa Ana, Chascomus, to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late John M Revie, Esq., San Vicente.

On the 12th May, at Fortin de Areco, Mr. Thomas Gahan, Estancia de las Salados, Ereire, (second son of Mr. Thomas Gahan, Lobos) to Miss H. Kenny, youngest daughter of Mrs. Kenny, Fortin de Areco. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. L. M. Leahy.

On the 21st May, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev Wm. Walsh, Francis H., youngest son of the late Thomas Mulhall, solicitor, Stephen's Green, Dublin, to Carmen, fifth daughter of the late Don Miguel Plaza Montero, of this city.

On the 26th May, Albert Watts, native of St. John's, N.B., to Miss Hanora O'Reilly, native of Ireland.

DEATHS.

At Montevideo, on 1st May, after a short illness of 48 hours' duration, Mr. George Green, a resident of more than 45 years' standing. Deceased was a well-known English builder, and built most of the beautiful quinta residences around Montevideo, as also the English Church of that city.

At Montevideo, on the 10th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Davison, a native of Scotland, aged 48 years.

At sea, on board La France, on 27th April, of yellow fever, Don Carlos Chiris, merchant of Montevideo, much respected.

On the 11th May, at Cañada Larga, Magdalena, suddenly, Thomas H. Houghton, surgeon, in his 36th year.

Liverpool papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

May 14, 1873.

No money to be had was the watchword of the brokers to-day; people wonder where all this is going to stop. Each day the market rules tighter, and to-day was about the hardest day yet, although there were no Bolsa vencimientos. The Bank meeting to-day was important, the bills offered were heavy, and those discounted slight. Immense attention was paid to a rumour very current on 'Change, to the effect that the Bank Board contemplated raising the interest rates to 8 per cent., and furthermore collecting 10 per cent. on vencimientos. It is hardly possible that in the present state of the market the bank would do this, and it seems likely that the report was simply spread for speculation purposes. Any such measure on the part of the bank at the moment would be productive of the very worst consequences, and would in nothing be counteracted by the fresh emission of 6 millions pats in certificates already spoken of; we advert to the matter since it was much talked of on 'Change. At after hours full enquiry was made, and it appears that the bank made no such rule. Bills falling due at the bank to-day were renewed at 8 per cent with 5 per cent amortization. Cedulas, bonds, shares, land, wool, hides, tallow, everything in the market save gold rules weak and downward. At the Oficina £50,000 sterling was paid out for paper money paid in: this is a small amount, yet it is 7 millions less circulating medium. The gold goes per Douro.

The business done was as follows:—

Series A, for cash 2,000 at 92½
" " 1,000 at 92¼
" " 1,200 at 92¼
" " 6,000 at 92¼
" " 1,600 at 92½
" " 6,000 at 92⅜
" Thursday 10,000 at 92¼
" " 4,000 at 92¼
" Saturday 5,000 at 92⅜
" " 35,000 at 92½
" 31st May, 5,000 at 92¼
" " 10,000 at 92⅝
" 27th May 5,000 at 92¼
" 15th June 25,000 at 92½

In bonds not a single sale to report, during business hours.

In the liquidation the following—

5000 A at 92½.

National Bonds sellers offering 78½, buyers at 78.

The Poitou passed Montevideo to-day.

The letters per Elder are much looked for, as telegrams have come up announcing more failures in Antwerp.

Through the kindness of an Antwerp house we have the following latest telegram—

Antwerp April 19th 1873.

Holders of wool selling at lower rates afraid of farther fall.

Salted hides no stock.

Tallow sales at 23½.

There was more demand for exchange to-day than yesterday. Bank paper done at 48⅝; commercial at 48¾ and 49.

In the South market this morning some large sales of wool; one fine lot, 5,000 arrs., at 5 , worth 80 three months ago. In the North market two very large lots being taken off the market, Carrils and Gorostiago, both to be baled and shipped for account. The error of holding wools is shown in these lots; the former was bid for at estancia at 87, subsequently when at station 80 offered, and a few weeks ago 65 offered. The wool now goes forward for grower's account. This lot reaches about 31,000 arrs.

Amongst the passengers who leave by the Douro is Mr. William Wheelwright, a man who has done more for this Republic in carrying out the Grand Trunk Railway scheme to Cordoba than any other foreigner who has ever set foot on these shores, nor is the country oblivious of the splendid services of this distinguished American. Men of every walk have waited upon him to express their hope that Providence will spare him to revisit this country where his name is so deservedly revered.

Mr. George Ponsonby Cranfurd also leaves for London in the Douro: he leaves on business of importance and will return in a few months.

Merchants who want to know what is going on should study well the monthly English board of trade returns; they show at a glance how the trade of the world goes; the following we received per Douro; the returns are for March 1873:—

"The Board of Trade returns for the past month show the declared value of our exportations to have been £21,714,213, an increase of £ ,578,645, or 7½ per cent. on the corresponding month of last year, and of 6 per cent. on that of 1871—a difference which probably represents simply the advance in the cost of raw material and labour. Thus in the case of coal, while an increase is shown of nearly 61 per cent. in the value of our shipments, there has been a falling off of more than 11 per cent. in their quantity. In the exportation of iron also there has been a fractional decrease in quantity, concurrently with an increase of 35 per cent. in the declared value. In the other branches of trade there have been no special features with the exception that the disorganization of industry is causing on the Continent as elsewhere an extraordinary demand for machinery of all kinds, so that an augmentation of about 43 per cent. is shown in the present return. The woollen business has been slack, and figures for a falling off of about 15 per cent., but in nearly all other classes of manufacture an increase is exhibited. In cotton piece goods it has been 8 per cent. in quantity and 6 per cent. in value, in earthenware 28 per cent. in value, in haberdashery 3 per cent., in hardware 14 per cent., and in linen piece goods 3 per cent. Silk manufactures show a falling off of 14 per cent. As regards the importations of the month, it appears that the arrivals of cotton have been 1,418,029 cwt., valued at £6,236,216, against 1,206,155 cwt., valued at £5,262,648, in the corresponding month of last year; and that of wheat they have been 2,820,809 cwt., valued at £1,831,527, against 2,777,964 cwt., valued at £1,617,951. Of flour the imports have been 645,971 cwt., valued at £606,936, against 265,619 cwt., valued at £22 ,646, the increase being consequent on large arrivals from France. Of grain other than wheat the value imported has been £1,411,720, against 1,561,787 in the corresponding month of last year."

There is great talk about quarantine. The Brazilian Consul has applied to this Government to reduce the time, and we believe it will be put to three days. About Montevideo nothing known.

Mr Barclay of the leading firm of Barbour Barclay & Co. leaves to-morrow in Douro: his very wide circle of commercial friends took leave of him to-day and hope to see him soon back in the Plate.

The rest of the table we hold over for to-morrow.

Mr. Florencio Villegas, the great real estate broker, effected another important sale to-day—a site, 11x42, alongside the Billinghurst Tramway station, Almagro, for 55000 m|c, buyer Mr. Taylor, seller Mr. Lang.

The White Star steamer Belgic is now overdue; the John Elder has beaten her. She left Liverpool on the 16th of April, but called at Rio.

We notice that within the last few days the Argentine Government took about £120,000 sterling in exchange; the rate is not given, but the Treasury paid for the bills 593,879$ fts. The admirable secrecy with which the Government broker did the business is most commendable, particularly when the bills were taken in a rising exchange market and the business was done at from ¼ to ½ under the current market rate, without people knowing it: but in transactions of such importance the quieter and quieter done the better. Few, very few of our exchange brokers have the required reticence of countenance to take £120 000 at one pull and still seem hungry for a commission.

Messrs. J C Godeken and Co. of Rosario have published a very interesting table of the exports from that port during the year 1872, which cannot fail to prove most interesting to our mercantile readers

Dirty wools exported in 1872.

To England 174,780 kilo.
" Belgium 573,438 do.
" Italy 82,746 do.
" France 4 ,98 do.
" United States 1,566,863 do.
" Montevideo 880,446 do.
" Buenos Ayres 481,085 do.

Washed wool 49,009 kilos to U. States, also kilos to B. Ayres.

Wool Report.

B. Ayres, 13th May.

Wool.—

	Arrobes.
Arrivals since commencement of clip..	3,100,000
Do since last report..............	120,000
Stock in deposit, 15th............	1,400,000

The downward tendency alluded to in our last report has had the effect of moving several parcels from deposit, which, added to the arrivals disposed of, makes our sales during the last fortnight of some importance.

The stringent state of the money market, if it continues, must cause a further decline, especially if our market advices from Europe should be unfavorable.

Operations have been almost entirely confined to the Antwerp market; also, on a small scale, for Havre. United States and England almost "nil."

Our quotations are—

United States, no sales.
Havre and England, good No. 1, 65 to 73.
Do., superior, 80.
Antwerp good, No. 1, 57½ to 64.
Do. medium, 54 to 58.
Do. inferior, 45 to 52.
Lambs' wool, according to quality, 38 to 50.

Sheepskins—

Killing has not commenced owing to high rates asked by estancieros. Skins are now from ¼ to ¾ wool, and mataderos of this class are selling at $130 to 150. Camp 80 to 90 per dozen, according to quality. A sale of 1,000 doz. matadero full wool of last season, has been made at 24 rs. per lb.

Our quotations are:

Full wool matadero (last season) 24 rls.; sale.
½ and ¼ do., 2½ to 2¼: sales.
Full wool camp, different pelts, 2¼ do.; sales.
¼ shearlings do., 1½ do.; sales

Nutria—

In demand at 5¼; some 50,000 to 60,000 have been placed. No stock.

Hair—

Much weaker; $180 to 190 south; 162 to 160 north.

PRODUCE REPORT.

The sales of W S Ox and Cow Hides during the last fifteen days are 9,500 ox hides at 60 to 61 r., and 7,500 cow hides at 60r.

Last price for ox and cow hides, 60r. Stock 9,000 hides.

In beef tallow. Sales 1,750 pipes at 15⅝ to 15r in pipes. No Stock.

W S Matadero Hide. Sales 5,000 hides, ox and cow, at 55½r. Stock, 8,000 hides.

W S Horse Hides. Sales, 3,000 hides at 26 r for 32lb avg. No stock.

Mares' Grease worth $43 currency with cask.

Jerked Beef. Sales 1000 qq for Brazil at 26r. on board

Mutton Tallow. Sales 500 pipes at 15r in pipes and 4¾r in half pipes. No stock.

The total sales of dry ox and cow hides during the last fortnight are 4,600 hides.

The total stock of all classes remaining unsold 12,000 hides.

In American hides. Sales 24,000 hides. Entre Rios 61r, Concordia and Corrientes 60r. al barrer, and classified hides of this province, nominal, 62r. for 22, 23 lb. average.

In German Hides. Sales 16,000 hides.

¼ Matadero ox of 32 to 34 lb. average.
¾ do cows of 23 to 24 lb. average, 69 to 70r.
No stock.

In French, Spanish and Italian hides. Sales 6000 hides.

Stock 12,000 hides.
61 rs for hides of this province.
60, 62r. Concordia and Corrientes
62r. Cordova hides.
Buenos Ayres, May 13th, 1873.

May 21, 1873.

This was another hard day in the Bolsa, and instead of improvement things look as is going from bad to worse. The result of the Government House meeting yesterday was much spoken of and has levelled the hopes of those who looked for a fresh issue of metallic notes. It seems that most of those at the meeting were in favor of the emission, but Dr. Sarsfield having heard all that had to be urged, rose and said that as for any new emission of specie bills by the bank it was simply impossible inasmuch as the moment the decree would be signed the National Government would withdraw its deposits in gold, and that speaking in the name of the Directors of the National Bank, he could assure the Governmen that they would do the same. This of course fell like a wet blanket upon the whole crowd and dispels the dream of a further emission. To-day on 'Change the feeling was, that we must all pull through as best we can; as for the bank discounts to-day they amounted to almost nothing; the applications were small and bills that were never offered before were offered, about ½ granted. At noon it was announced that three of the private banks had altered their rates—

Carabassas Bank giving 6, charging 15.
Commercial Bank giving 4, charging 15.
Argentine Bank giving 6, charging 15.

The other banks have made no change in their rates. Such being the state of the money market, it is even wonderful that stocks keep up as well as they do; but everything to-day ruled flat. It was said that to-morrow money may be looked for a little easier, as the National Treasury has to pay into the market for comisariat supplies close on one and a quarter million patacones; but this after all amounts to little, paying from one hand into the other, since the money has to come from the bank. The best thing for the market is the rise in the rate of exchange. Bank paper was freely done at 49; this looks well, and means much.

The sales in Bonds were—

For 30th May, 5,000, at 77½.
Do. 20,000, at 77¼.
Do. 10,000, at 77⅛.

Cedulas—

1200 A, cash at 91
4000 " " 91¼
1000 " " 91⅛
1600 " " 91
2000 " " 90⅞
5 00 B " 9
5000 A, 30 May 91¼
10000 " " 91¼
12900 " " 91¼
20,000 " 30 June 92
11000 " 23 May 91
20000 " " 91
4000 " 30 June 92½

One share Caja de Credito sold par

In the Liquidation there was a brisk business done—

20,000 Bonds, end June 79
5,000 " cash 77
10,000 " end month 77⅞

In Cedulas—

2900 A, cash, 90⅞.

Sellers offering at same rate.

The great Custom house fire was much talked of. One party alone loses $200,000. The fire, up to 4 o'clock, still raged, and as they were then beginning to empty another deposit of wine, most of the casks gave way and torrents of wine flowed into the street. A very serious scuffle occurred in which Mr. Dawney was arrested for holding a hose, and the Chief of Police had a stand-up boxing-match with an Italian; O'Gorman struck the man between the eyes and tumbled him over a pipe of wine; this ended the affair. Mr. Dawney was at once liberated. Mr. Burton had much to do to keep the firemen from making a hole in the roof. The scene was a difficult one, but the grand old boveda saved the town.

Mr. Niebhur's house in Calle Cerrito was sold to-day, close to Plaza Libertad, 8¾x70, for $347,000 m|c. Mr. Keen buyer; place bought a few years ago for $250,000 m|c.

The Porteña sails to-night with mails. She will probably bring us up the Galicia's mails.

The new Hamburg steamer Argentine, passed Montevideo this morning, and will enter to-morrow. She has made a good run out. She sails on 26th

Messrs Bullrich sold to-day the house Calle Mexico No. 216, testamentaria Cateura, for $270,000. The judicial valuation was 215,0000. The premises, 8¾x70.

That, the Directors who retire at this Meeting are Mr. Brocklebank, Mr. Hubback, Mr. Boult, Mr. Loxdale, Mr. Paton, and Mr. Tootal; and being eligible, Mr. Brocklebank, Mr. Hubback, Mr. Loxdale, Mr. Paton, and Mr. Tootal are recommended for re-election.

The following is a statement of Investments of the Company:—

	£	s.	d.
Real Property owned by Company......................	£591,346	6	7
Mortgages on Freehold and Leasehold property....	1,125,147	16	9
Three per Cent. Consols and British Government Securities....	258	9	10
English Railway Debentures	94,060	19	4
English Dock and Harbour and Water Bonds.........	190,239	0	4
English Railway Stocks............	646,752	2	2
Loans to Authorities of various towns and counties in Great Britain who have obtained the sanction of Parliament and the Secretary of State to borrow the Amounts	232,258	14	9
United States Stocks and Bonds	286,693	11	7
Canadian Bonds and Canadian Dominion Stock.............	68,724	18	8
Loans on Railways and other Debenture Bonds and Stocks ...	139,992	19	4
Loans on security of Company's Life Policies	104,688	5	5
Loans on Security of Life and Reversionary Interests and Annuities..................	36,530	3	11
Annuities, and Life and Reversionary Interests purchased by the Company	168,765	5	1
In addition to these Investments, there are large sums in Banks and in the hands of the Home and Foreign Agents, which vary from time to time, and now amount to about........	400,000	0	0

Mr. Beutefuhr had an interview with the directors of the Mortgage Bank to-day, but it appears that the point raised by the mortgagor goes before the courts.

In the second part of Mr. A. Lanuz's remarks on the credit crisis published in the *Nacion* of to-day, this eminent authority brings forward the following case to prove that gold coin is but a merchandize, like any other commodity. "A Havre house, with agent here, availing itself of the low exchange on Europe in August and September drew for 300,000 pats. which were deposited in a bank here, and lay idle, instead of being employed in the purchase and shipment of wools for Europe. The time for inversion came, and the speculation going on and the low rate of interest rendered it impossible to use the money in purchases with any chance of profit. In this case the agent naturally changed his 300,000 pats. represented by current and metallic notes into the merchandize called 'gold coin' and sent it back to Havre to buy wools, which are cheaper there than here. It is probable that this operation was performed by many other agents of European houses. This renders it quite plain that when hides, wool and all other merchandize rise to a higher price in the producing than consuming market, "gold merchandize" or bills of exchange (gold when due) must be sent if the rate for the latter is more advantageous than shipping gold merchandize. It is all the same whether the Bank pay out sovereigns, condors, or Napoleons; they are all 'gold merchandize.'

The Galicia's wool news caused a better feeling in the market. Wool seems at last to have touched bottom, and to be now on the mend.

The sale of a San Nicolas cargo of tallow at 14½ is reported.

On next Sunday an immense land auction will be held at the Boca, probably one of the largest held in that district, comprising a hundred and thirty thousand square yards, and valued by the Courts at five millions three hundred and fifteen thousand dollars m/c, equal to about 43 paper dollars the square yard. This property belongs to the estate of the late Don Jose Balarce. Owing to the state of the money market, even this valuable property will be difficult of sale. A month ago this place would have brought its full judicial value; but to-day, owing to the stringency of the money market, property of every description is neglected.

In a few days a portion of the Belgrano Tramway will be opened to the public, and a portion which will be of great convenience to the residents in the locality of the first station. How long it will take to finish the tramway to Belgrano is a difficult question to answer. The work is one of great magnitude, and perhaps it is the largest private enterprise that has ever been undertaken in this country, entitling the concessionaire to the freest and most liberal interpretation in his behalf.

The announcement in the papers of the foreclosure of a *Banco Hipotecario mortgage* was much talked of to-day. It is the first notice of the kind that has appeared. The property consists of eight squares of land in the town of Moreno, belonging to Mr. Beutefuhr, a broker. The land is rather well located, and has a good house and premises thereon. The advance made by the mortgage bank is 5,000 pats., a sum which the property amply covers. The Cedulas on the property, we believe, were Series D, and the foreclosure sale is announced for June 2nd. It is to be hoped that before that time the money market will sufficiently improve. At present any sale is difficult, no matter how good the property.

San Nicolas and Rosario shall receive, in payment of duties due in cash, bills payable at three months' date bearing the Bank rate of interest.

The liquidation of an English printing office in this market was announced; one of the partner Mr. Kratzenstein being about to retire from the firm of Kratzenstein Makinlay & Co.

May 23, 1873.

This being a species of Provincial holiday, it was thought that there would be but little done in the Bolsa, and many brokers did not come into town: but as two o'clock approached there was a fair muster in the ring and some business done. Bonds fell with a short shock to day. A well-known broker sold heavily for the end of June, and in the liquidation sold more. The money market rules as tight as ever, and the London and River Plate Bank and the German Bank both raised their rates to-day, charging for money in account current 12 per cent. The change in the River Plate Bank is as follows

Allowing on deposits in account current and at call, 4 per cent.

Do. deposits 7 days' notice, 4½ do.
do. do. 30 do., 6 do.
Do. do., 90 do., 6 do.

Charging on debit balances in account current, 12 do.

The German Bank has changed its rate as follows—

Allowing in account.......... 3 p ≋
" 30 days notice 3
" 60 do 4
" 90 do 6

Charging on balances in account 12

It was observed to-day that although there is great stringency in the market, money for trade purposes is always to be had, and at the trade bills are met punctually. It is in the circle outside of trade where the pinch is really felt—a stringency extremely severe, and which few can well see the way out of. The money market was certainly worse to-day than on Wednesday, and the discount brokers give up offering bills for discount now as they regard it useless.

The business done in stocks to-day was as follows—

National Bonds—

For June 30th 40,000 78⅜
Do 10,000 78⅜
Do 10,000 78½
Do 20,000 78½
Do 10,000 78¼

In cedulas very little done.

For cash, Series A, 3600 at 90⅞
Do Do 4 00 at 90⅞

In the liquidation the Bond bear held the rule: he threw 50,000 in one lot on the market for end of June at 78. Something was done for end of month—10,000 at 77. Market closed down.

In cedulas no sales.

Exchange was done to-day. Bank paper at 49 and commercial bills 49⅛, 49¼. Not much passed.

The Liffey passed Montevideo to-day, and will be up in the morning. Her news did not come up.

The Porteña will not return before Tuesday.

The Villa del Salto, with mails from M.Video, will be up in the morning.

The rather melancholy tidings of the cold-blooded murder of Mr. Lamorvonais came from Paysandu to-day. On the 21st inst., at half past 4 p.m, Mr Lamorvonais was murdered in the middle of the street Calle del Puerto. The assassin, an Italian, was arrested, and will probably confess all and who employed him. Death was instantaneous, and on Pablo never spoke a word, but fell dead. He was talking with two boatmen, when the assassin came behind and fired two shots from a pistol, the barrel of which touched his neck. Such are the truly horrible details of this dastardly act.

The Montevidean telegram announced no fever to-day and the following arrivals—

Lady Silvia, Pernambuco.
Julito, Barcelona.
Monarca, Bahia,
Marinho 3ro, Genoa
Nicolo B, Cardiff.
Messenger, Liverpool.
Max Ernest, Glasgow.

It was announced to-day that there is a majority in the Chamber in favor of the Rom project.

Messrs. Bullrich and Co. made the following sales yesterday—

Judicial—House Calle Mejico 316, 8v. 75c. front by 70 deep, for 271,00 . Buyer, Don Adolfo Gomez.

Do. house Calle San Juan 279; 9 varas front by 36.75 deep, for 154,000. Buyer, D. Joao Larios.

House Calle Pozos 18; 15 varas front by 35 deep, for 180.000. Buyer, D. Jose M. Varela.

Total realized, $605,030.

The fine Lamport and Holt steamer La Plata entered yesterday with full cargo. Amongst her passengers is Mr. H.R. Helper, former U.S. Consul in this city, also Captain Burr, who has been away five years. The La Plata came direct and had no quarantine.

At the Provincial Bank to-day in the way of discounts there was hardly anything done.

The 'informe' of the Minister of Education to Congress was to-day given round.

A mercantile friend has favored us with the following on the mining question—

In connection with mining subjects it may interest our readers and our serious colleagues to know the Dolcoath mining shares in Cornwall (10 years ago) Devon Great Consols shares quoted at that time at £480 per share, a few years since were selling at £500 per 1/64, share or at the rate of over 100,000 p≋. premium, and maintained this price for a long period, these shares are now quoted at about £70 each, there are some 200 mines in Cornwall; many of them either worked out or prospects bad: shares in them can be bought in quantities at the rate of 2 paper dollar each.

Messrs. Godeken and Co. of Rosario have favored us with the following important table of values of produce exported from Rosario in the year 1872—

			$f.
Horns	252,256		2862
Shinbones	29,879		1539
Beef.	852,7·6	Ros	39256
Ashes & bones	2,010,561	"	20686
Hair	431,555	"	188745
Goat skins	3·2,276	"	139618
Do. small	174,248	"	117038
Rids	40,199	"	8009
Carpinchos	3,026	"	1136
Stags	184	"	100
Sheepskins	44 ,104	"	54572
Nutria	24,011	"	9455
Deer	1 994	"	433
Vicuñas	866	"	471
Huanacos	892	"	485
Fasel salted	218	"	164
Horse hides dry	6,467	"	7748
Do salted	6,435	"	14481
Cow & ox h. dry	272,770	"	1187173
Do. salted	8,926	"	42399
Kips dry	67,·06	"	100512
Small kips	7,655	"	2142
Hide cuttings	200,511	"	12·16
Wool unw. s.	3,802,338	"	763143
Do washed	419, 59	"	95698
Claws	8,892	"	77
Oestrich feathers	9,431	"	15106
Tallow	177,293	"	24191
Bacon	15,834	"	2754
			$f. 2852306

The following highly important decree was issued by the National Government on Thursday, with the view of helping the mercantile community through the severe monetary crisis now prevailing. It has been received with much satisfaction in the commercial world, as showing that President Sarmiento and his Finance Minister are fully alive to the serious nature of the situation and resolved to do what in their power lies to mitigate its effects—

"DECREE.

"May 21st, 1873.

"With the view of assisting the commercial community during the crisis which has been produced by over speculation, the abuse of credit, and the fall in some kinds of produce, the President of the Republic decrees:

"Art. 1. The Custom-houses of Buenos Ayres, ...

"Art. 2. Let this be communicated; etc.

"DOMINGO F. SARMIENTO.
"*Luis L. Dominguez*"

This distinguished Argentine Financier D. N. Riestra has spoken on the crisis in the columns of the *Nacion* of Thursday, and proposed a project of Law to arrest the present excessive stringency in the money market, and avoid the still greater evils which a continuance of it would, undoubtedly, cause. Mr. Riestra, in his prefatory remarks condemns, with true financial foresight, any attempt to meet the crisis by a further unsecured emission of metallic notes, and the fact that the recent project to this effect of the Provincial Executive has been condemned alike by the Legislature and public opinion is a very favourable sign that the financial views of our community are sound at bottom, and that pressing as is the case, there is no danger of curative measures being adopted which, in the long run might prove worse than the disease itself. We publish Mr. Riestra's project at foot. It is, in the most essential points, sound, and appears to us somewhat analogous to the Note Emission Law of the United States, which is found to work well in periods of stringency.

PROJECT OF LAW.

Art. 1. The Oficina de Cambios sha'l hand over to the Discount Department or Treasury of the Provincial Bank, all the currency Notes it holds, receiving in guarantee an equivalent in the National and Provincial Public Stock held by the Bank, valued at cost price, and not to exceed the sum of 8,000,000 of hard dollars.

Art. 2. The Oficina de Cambios is hereby authorized to pledge or sell, at home or abroad, for account of the Bank, whatever amount of this Public Stock may be necessary to keep up the uninterrupted conversion on demand of the paper currency,

Art. 3. The Oficina de Cambios shall continue its usual function of paying and receiving gold coin in exchange for Paper Currency, as the Public may demand.

NORBERTO DE LA RIESTRA.

Flores 20th May 1873.

March 24th, 1873.

Owing to the May festivals this was not a heavy Saturday, and some parties thought there would be no attendance on the Bolsa; but at 3 o'clock the hall was crowded, and in the barraqueros' room there was the appearance of much business going on, although the wool men said that the payments were trifling. The business in bonds was as follows:—

For cash 5,000 at 76½
For June 30th 10,000 at 77½
For May 26th 15,000 at 76½.
In Cedulas—
Cash Series A, 7400 at 90⅞.
Do do do 15000 at 90⅞.
Do do do 1600 at 90⅞.
Saturday do do 25000 at 91
Do do do 10000 at 91
30 June do do 40000 at 9 ⅜.
Do do do 50000 at 91¼
Do do do 20000 at 91⅛.
Do do do 25000 at 91⅛
Do do do 10000 at 91⅛.

In the liquidation there was business done—

60,000 pats advanced on bonds at 1½ per m.
30,000 cedulas for Monday 91⅛
50,000 Nat. Bonds at 77 for 8 July.
4,000 do cash 76⅞.

And the bond market closed and shade former. The collections through town were represented bad. Nobody has money, and the shopkeepers complain of the stringency; nevertheless there was more money on the Bolsa to-day than yesterday, and some large sums were advanced at 1½.

It was reported, we know not with what foundation, that there was a special meeting of the Bank Directors to-day, and that the Bank rate was decided upon to be risen to 9. It seems that yesterday three of the Bank Directors waited upon the Hacienda Commission, Messrs. Ocampo, Sassenberg, and Arocena, and they opined that an emission now would be of no use. The feeling on 'Change is that the Rom project will pass fire, and be carried through. Merchants call attention to the nonsense of the papers writing so much on the money crisis; it only makes matters worse.

Exchange looked better to-day. Bank bills at 49 and commercial paper first class at 49½. As the news from Europe per Liffey is good we may look for a better movement in wools next week,

The Flamsteed will take a crowd of passengers and the following cargo—

6000 wet salted hides,
1300 bales.

A very important sale of land was reported to-day, and owing to the state of the money market the business is important. A whole block or square in Calle Independencia, two squares from Calle Entre Rios 16,000 square varas, for $1,600.000 m|c. The purchaser is an Englishman The street is a good one and the purchase a splendid one.

The Bullrich auction of the Gath estancia was to-day postponed, owing to the bad weather.

Latest from Rio gives exchange 25½; sovereigns, 9,450.

Much was said about the great help the National Government could afford the money market by abolishing the quarantine in toto; it is now eight days since there has been a case of yellow fever.

Wool in the north market ruled rather better to-day, 78 was offered for a prime Irish wool and declined, even 80 would not be taken

The Montevidean Telegraph Company resumes its customary office hours on and after Monday.

Even Gas shares show the tightness of the market, 50 sold to-day by an English broker at 2500 m/c. per share.

Bonds after hours ruled better owing to the free purchases by a well-known English broker.

Dr. Sarsfield's letter to the *Tribuna* was much spoken of on 'Change to-day - so much so that we feel it worthy of translation. We feel it our duty also to say that, severe though the views of the writer may be, they are accepted as sound, and most business men oppose the plan of further emission during the existence of the present crisis.

"The following were my motives for opposing the measure under consideration –

"I based my opinions upon the fact that, if the project might ruin the credit of the Bank, yet save fifty mercantile houses, I would vote for the preservation of the Bank credit in preference to anything else. I have brought here to-day reliable figures of the state of the Bank, which, in the presence of the President of the Bank, I took down—

"The Bank received in deposit the Provincial loan made in England, amounting to several millions.

"The Bank also holds in deposit over ten millions of pats. belonging to the National Government.

"The Bank also holds in deposit 900,000 patacons subscriptions to Nat. Bank.

"The Bank also holds seven millions of patacons private deposits.

"The Bank held in circulation, on 19th May, 4½ million pts speci notes

"Situated so, the project for an emission of six millions in specie notes is brought forward—although on the same day the Bank only held 1,400,000 pats., or 26 millions m|c

"Is it possible, therefore, that with such heavy liabilities, a further emission of six millions of patacons in notes payable at sight is to be thought of?

"It is clear, from the foregoing, that the Bank has employed all these deposits in discounts, which has given rise to the most dangerous speculation, when it holds in specie but 1½ millions of patacons.

"Before two months are over the National Bank will call for its deposits, 9 0,000 pats., and it is everyway probable that the National Government will call for two or three millions to deposit in the National Bank.

"I propose therefore that the Provincial Bank ought to prepare for the occasion, and first restrict its discounts, raise its charging rate of interest 1 per cent, and call up the money in the market into deposits by offering 9 per cent interest. If, therefore, it is essential to restrict the discounts in order to replenish the treasury, why issue six millions pats in note to make headway against the crisis? The one destroys the other.

"In my judgment, therefore, the proposed project imperils the credit of the Bank by increasing its liabilities. I also said that in case of such emission the Government would withdraw its deposits of 10 millions, and there would be no possibility of paying it. Supposing, however, that the Government does not withdraw its deposits for one or two years, the effect must be the same since the Bank cannot get together 10 millions pats. without restricting its discounts; furthermore, I expressed but the opinion of the President, who gave me full liberty so to do, and you can rely upon it as the view of the National Government.

"Without this project everything was perfectly arranged: the Government placing its deposits in the Provincial Bank at the order of the National Bank, the National Bank receiving as cash all good bills guaranteed with Cedulas, Bonds &c; and by this means the National Bank would find easy means of investing its capital. These were my opinions at the meeting; I believed that the credit of the Bank ran a great risk if, instead of restricting its discounts, it issues more metallic notes."

The last news from Entre Rios was slightly of a more favourable character, a though it is right to admit that the province is thought disaffected, nevertheless, the rebels lack the elements necessary for a prolonged resistence, being without arms and without money. Lopez Jordan is in a place called Palmas, and his vanguard, composed of four hundred men was dispersed. At Parana Colonel Ayala having gathered together some troops, made a rally, dispersing the rebels, taking thirty-five prisoners and six hundred head of cattle. The Correntino authorities offer every resistance to general Vedia for the formation of an army. The national troops are represented to number 6,3 0 men, whilst the rebels are not a quarter of this number.

It was rumored on 'Change to-day that some 40,000 Cedulas, series A, have been stolen from the house of a lady in Calle Cangallo. Had the owner taken the precaution to have the Cedulas registered in her own name, she might now laugh at the robber.

Within the past two days some six hundred immigrants have arrived in port. They all found immediate employment.

Messrs. Vidal and Torres sold on Sunday the house 502 Calle Cordoba for the sum of 54,000 dollars.

To-day the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Frias, resumed his post at the Government-house, after his very lengthened trip in the Interior. His "informe" to Congress is much looked for.

Professor Gould, the Director of the National Observatory in Cordoba, was welcomed on his arrival down from that city. He will probably remain in town a few days.

The Hamburg steamer Argentino has brought out a good number of German passengers; she is a new steamer built expressly for this line.

The receipts of the Custom-house are perfectly staggering, and the import trade instead of having received a check is each day increasing. The receipts for yesterday amount to the enormous figure of 123,000 pats., of which 118,000 pats. are for import duties, and but 5,000 for export duties. These figures are truly tremendous, and show how seriously our balance of trade is disturbed. Could we but read these figures up side down, that is to say 118,000 pats. for export duties, and 5,000 pats for import duties, how different would be the state of our market, and the general situation of the country.

It is said that the Government has contracted with Mr. E. Bertram for the supply of 5,000 horses at the rate of 22 pats, paid in four months time.

No one here believes the rumour so current in Montevideo that London capitalists have offered the Oriental Government favourable terms for a new Oriental loan of four millions £, and it is difficult to think that the Montevidean Government could in the presence of the present state of the London market attempt to negotiate a loan for any such amount; Montevideo must rest satisfied with what she has already got from the London money market, and not think of any further loans for the present.

To-day the statues that are to adorn the front of the Provincial Bank were raised to their position. The hall of the bank is being rapidly finished; it will be the finest throughout the Republic.

The Royal mail steamer Liffey entered port this day, bringing her own and Montevidean mails.

We hear that owing to the failure of an English house in England some large consignment of English horned cattle intended for the Plate has been embargoed by the creditors of the bankrupt firm.

The Liffey entered last night and her papers and mails were ashore early. Her news is favourable as regard money, wool and hides; this good news comes rather well at the moment, for to-day was rather a black day in our money market.

The auction of the well-know Kidd chacra at Lomas de Zamora, gave rather good result. The place some 5 squares with house, monte, &c. was knocked down for 34 m/c per square vara, Dr Diaz Velez purchaser, The chacra contains about 112,500 square vara.

The storm yesterday was most severe at Belgrano where the lightning struck a house, and almost killed a woman, who is now recovering under Dr. Menzie's care.

Bollini, the great and rich maestro Albanil, it appears, was the builder of the Huergo deposits.

May 26, 1873.

The stock market ruled without any great change to-day; Cedulas showed a trifle firmer, but Bonds came on freely for sale, and closed weak. The money market continues tight, and even the very best bills are difficult to discount. It is thought that the Provincial Bank will renew all bills falling due, and raise the rate of interest, and that this will help the market somewhat, but the squeeze is very severe. Several of the private banks behaved very well to-day in renewing bills that fell due, and the matter was spoken of on 'Change. Merchants and others dislike the tremendous leading articles which nearly all the papers devote to the crisis. They say with much truth that this constant writing on the one subject is but calculated to create alarm, and that the interest of the market would be far better consulted, by writing nothing whatever about the state of money or the banks.

At the Provincial Bank to-day the applications for discounts were most trifling, the bank discounted a few bills.

The sales in Bonds were—

For cash 7,800 at 76⅞
For end month 16,000 at 76⅛.
In Cedulas very little done—
Series A cash 2,000 at 91⅛
" " 2 000 at 91¼
" 15th June 20 000 at 91⅛.

In the liquidation with the exception of closing some large transactions for the end of the month, there was nothing much done in stocks.

Exchange rules firm at 49 Bank, 49¼-49⅜ Commercial, and some parties state that bills have been done at 49½.

Mr, Auchterloney was welcomed on 'Change to-day by his very wide circle of commercial friends, who were all delighted to see him after so long an absence.

Mr. F. Neild, one of our leading English importers, has been named as director upon the local board of the City of Buenos Ayres Tramway Company.

Late letters from London and Antwerp to May 2nd, state that the London wool auction progresses flatly, prices opened firm but fell off: at Havre a good attendance of buyers, but sales heavy owing to buyers asking long credits, which owing to the tight state of the money market is difficult to obtain. 2 00 bales offered first day. 900 sold; prices 10 c. lower than previous sales

Some exchange operations on Montevideo were done to-day at par. The Porteña brought up no gold, although large sums were under special license ready for shipment. Messr. Corti Riva's half of the Porteña was sold to-day at reserved price; Mr. Risso, buyer.

There was some talk on 'Change to-day of a change of management in one of our private banks. It is also announced that the next English mail brings £100,000 sterling for Paraguayan Government Things in Paraguay are at a dead lock; the rebels have pushed up to Asuncion, and General Mitre had to suspend negotiations.

It it also said that all quarantine will be raised on Saturday. Rather good news this.

There is nothing from Entre Rios save ugly rumors. The Custom-house of Gualeguaychu, by order of the Government, is afloat and on board a steamer in the Riacho. Some parties who know well the state of affairs consider that possibly to-day the battle of Concordia came off. The atrocities of Jordan are much spoken of and condemned.

The Montevidean telegram gave—.

Fortuna, 23.
Progreso, 55.
Exchange same.
New society, Inmobilario, 10 prem.
Genoa, Ocean, Rosita.
New York, Sonora.
Bordeaux, Nicolini.
Savannah, Maggie M. Shields.
St. John, Mio Mac.
Valparaiso, Memphis.
7,000 hides, 94.

New York, May 1st, dry hides much down 25, Montevideo 24. Great stocks.

Liverpool. Tallow down 42s 6d, salted hides trembling. Sales 9½-9¾, hair down 2d.

Bad news from France about the wine crop.

The splendid run of the Aconcagua was much spoken of. It seems the Corcovado ran from Rio to Lisbon in 12 days which is about as good.

The Porteña brought up 107 passengers this morning.

The Flamsteed cleared with full cargo and full passenger list; she took in specie.

The following is the order of the first 3 days auction sale at Antwerp—

May 6th.

By order of Messrs—		
Koning Gunther & Co.	1000 b.	Good L. P.
V. Lynen and Co	550 b.	Do. B. A.
Oostendorp and Co.	400 b.	Do do.
D. Mauroy and Co	350 b.	Do. do.
Michels-Loos	500 b.	Do do. & Ga.
	2800 b.	

May 7th.

By order of Messrs—		
J. h. Dan Fuhrman	1200 b.	Good B. A.
W. Busch and Co.	600 b.	Do. M. V.
Jules Bocking and Co.	200 b.	Do. do.
Freres Nottebohm	3 0 b.	Do. L. P.
A Coppenrath and Co.	100 b.	Do. B. A.
	2400 b.	

May 8th.

By order of Messrs—		
M. L. Falcon	2000 b.	Good B. A.
Divers	200 b.	Do. L. P.
	2200 b.	

Messrs. Moore and Tudor, sole agents for Messrs. Peek Frean and Co, have received intelligence respecting the fire that took place in their factory at Bermondsey. This factory is one of two that this wealthy firm possess; and no delay whatever, it is expected, will take place in the execution of orders. The Fancy Biscuits are made almost exclusively at the establishment at Dock Head, far removed from the scene of the disaster

The Lancashire Insurance Co are interested to the extent of about $f.7,000 in the fire that took place the other day at Huergo's deposit, The loss on this may amount to about 30 per cent, which the agents, Messrs Moore and Tudor, will pay immediately the result of the auction of the damaged goods, is ascertained. This company is an eminently respectable one, and counts among its directors and chief shareholders Mr. Benjamin Darbyshire, so well known in River Plate circles.

VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.		CONSIGNEE.
			BRITISH.			
Ship	Amaranth	1198	Williams	Mar.	27	Boyd & Co.
Barque	George Walker	416	Walker	—	29	Order
Do	John Black	515	Sprague	—	3	Thompson & Co.
Brig	Villa Nova	181	Graham	—	6	Patts and Co.
Barque	Portena	340	Trachy	—	6	Darbyshire and Co.
Do.	Jessie	349	Morgans	—	7	Gas Company
Do.	Ravenscliffe	472	Hughes		10	Gas Co.
Do.	Fahrenheit	339	Barber	April	17	Gas Co.
Ship	Eliza Mary	639	Leckyer		17	Western Railway
Brig	Breeze	176	Holuth	—	18	Boyd & Co.
Barque	Kebroyd	363	Stafford	—	19	Order.
Do	Centaur	497	Vaughan	—	19	Casares & Co
Do	Lagford	315	Stothara	—	23	Moller and Co.
Do	Brazil	555	Pratt	—	24	Order
Ship	Callao	953	Williams	May	7	Gas Company.
Barque	St. Laurence	383	Owens	—	7	Wanbolts and Co.
Brig	Anne	213	Penn	—	8	Drysdale and Co.
Barque	Lucknow	690	Graves	—	21	Lasalle & Son
Do.	Lord Clarendon	591	Lavender	—	24	Moore and Tudor
Do	Union	395	Webb	—	24	Huergo
Do.	Senior	5 7	Phillips	—	24	Do.
Do	Lalla W	561	Lent	—	24	Order.
Brig	Fleiette	271	Taylor	—	24	Rivolta
Do.	Messenger	193	Adams	—	24	Bayley & Co.
			AMERICAN.			
Barque	Andrew J. Bean	530	Wooster	—	13	Bean and Co.
Brigantine	Rush	184	Evans	Mar.	26	Harris bros.
Barque	Sarmiento	606	Lewis	—	28	Hale and Co.
Do.	Sarah	538	Chieney	April	2	Bean and Co
Lugger	C S Bushell	570	Mayo	—	10	—
Brigantine	Mary Gibbs	468	Upton		29	Bonnemason and Co.
Barque	Archer	480	Hatch	May	5	Hale and Co.
Do	Anna Walsh	575	Laurence	—	6	Casares & Co.
Lugger	Sarah	535	Nicholls	—	7	Freyer bros.
Ship	Mary Goodell	761	Sweetser	—	24	Shaw
Lugger	New England	472	Baxter	—	24	Castro bros.
			GERMAN.			
Barque	Clio	149	Riskamp	Mar.	20	Order.
Brig	Hero	229	Siemer	—	27	Paats and Co.
Barque	D. H. Dade	313	Reimers	April	6	Do.
Do.	Peter Suppreich	411	Meyer	—	7	Boyd and Co.
Do.	Elsa	430	Frelwurth	—	16	Barran and Co
Barque	Asia	494	Falck	—	18	Western Railway
Brigantine	Lili	165	Albers	—	18	Ledesma bros
Lugger	N. Struve	200	Struve	—	24	Devotto bros
Brigantine	Mary	194	Pieper	May	1	Do.
Schooner	Deranao	143	Stenr	—	22	Ledesma bros.
Barque	Frederich Hermann	193	Argsten	—	23	Best bros
Do	Tonnico Vlas	4 7	Voss	—	24	Brun.
Brig	Superb	208	Spreckelsen	—	23	Sievers & Co
Do.	Delphine	—		—	24	—
Brigantine	Alina	—	—	—	24	—
Lugger	Graf Otto zu Solms	239	Tissen	—	25	Berro, Braga and Co.
Barque	Elise	258	Dunker	—	25	Peters bros
			FRENCH.			
Barque	Jeanne	350	Caste	Jan.	21	Marini and Co.
Do.	Coromandel	356	Quemam	Feb.	23	Pehan and Co.
Barque	Esperance	275	Garrique	—	24	Barran and Co
Do.	Camille	457	Hainneville	—	27	Claeson and Co.
Ship	Bella Cubana	395	Joubert	Mar.	12	Jacquemin bros.
Barque	Paralos	—	—	—	25	Green & Co.
Do	Amaral Montagnac	543	Machet	—	26	Lasalle and Son.
Do.	Union	258	Gusolpe	April	3	Barran and Brist
Do	Antifer	436	Babin	—	7	Labarthe and Co.
Do	Prince de Conde	333	David	—	7	Boyd and Co.
Do.	Heloise	379	Layee	—	10	Dussaud bros.
Do.	Julien	595	Lavallo	—	13	Powell and Co.
Do	Ferdinand,	570	La Prele	—	16	Boyd & Co.
Lugger	Enfant de France	747	Dupont	—	18	Apesteguy bros.
Brig	Stanislaus Emanuel	210	Meron	—	20	Rodrigues & Co.
Barque	Juvenita	309	Silhoute	May	22	Apestiguy bros
Do.	St Jacques	499	Hiriart	—	23	Charost & Co.
Do.	General Trebault	345	Thrulles	—	23	Peters bros.
Do.	Prince de Monaco	248	Bertrand	—	23	Dussaud bros.
Brig	Ecureuil	201	Daelu	—	23	Apestiguy bros.
Do	Unico	295	Chelet	—	25	P Parish
Barque	Humboldt	350	Anoit	—	24	Dussaud bros.
			ITALIAN.			
Barque	Comercio	274	Gianello	Jan.	2	Medet and Co
Lugger	Stephano Padre	419	Cabassa	—	10	F. Perez
Barque	Maria Madre	428	Viscarna	—	14	Serna
Do.	Angeli Padre	495	Mezzano	Feb.	2	Marini and Co
Barque	V salio	517	Vastallo	—	15	Order.
Do	Carolina Galatona	542	Manzino	—	27	Gallardo and Co.
Do.	Antonio Ferrari	525	Ferrari	—	28	Order.
Do.	Angelo Cavallo	503	Olivari	—	28	Barran and Co.
Brig	Peppino	405	Spotorni	—	28	Cassanello and Co.
Barque	Balestino	547	Revello	—	8	Boyd & Co.
Do	Giuseppi Maggie	353	Revello	Mar.	8	Delfino and Co
Do.	Fortunata Barbora	468	Deandries	—	9	Order.
Do.	Felice	475	Solari	—	10	Duclosh.
Do	Martino Maria	408	Biaggio	—	17	Viale bros.
Do	Francisco Severio	434	Loupi	—	18	Cerosetto and Co.
Do.	Italia	427	Ferro	—	18	Rocca, Piaggio and Co.
Do.	Oporto	498	Breve	—	19	Order.
Do.	Enrico	407	Canepa	—	25	Guaydan and Co
Do.	Leceti Padre	495	Marchese	—	27	Order.
Do	Amabile Cattrina	451	Scarcola	—	30	Delfino.
Do	Liberia	483	Ferro	April	2	—
Do	Geo. Batta D'Asti	624	Caffarino	—	3	Devotto bros.
Do	Rovereto	341	Chichizola	—	6	Viale bros.
Do	Nauta	468	Chichizola	—	6	Drysdale and Co
Do.	Corretto Secondo	270	Gazzola	—	6	Pennano
Do.	Emilia Seconda	574	Gazzolo	—	6	Dagnino and Co
Do.	Enrichetta	393	D'Aste	—	7	Order
Do	Fre Fratelli	449	Bectagna	—	8	Delfino and Co
Do.	Kosasco	463	Sebiafino	—	8	Marini and Co.
Lugger	Maria	469	Chichezola	—	8	Viale and Co.
Do	Fortunato Padre	495	Olivari	—	9	Order.
Barque	Annunta	439	Vivaldi	—	9	Devotto bros.
Do	Adelaida F	340	Moro	—	9	Rocca Piaggio
Do.	Angela	429	Corsanego	—	9	Order.
Do.	Neptune	454	Frabegi	—	9	Pennano and Co.
Do	Emma	522	Dameli	—	9	Order.
Brigantine	Caprera	290	Zino	—	9	Bianchi and Co
Do	Linda	161	Ansaldo	—	10	Order
Barque	Fieli	704	Grazzeni	—	10	Order
Do	Ottavio	479	Badain	—	11	Shaw bros.
Do	Maria Guiseppe	518	Vie	—	17	Rocco, Piaggo and Co.
Brig	Tancredi	277	Izzo	—	11	Shaw bros.
Do.	Elena Drago	819	Drago	—	17	Medet and Co
Lugger	Trunfo	505	Vaccari	—	17	Barbour Barclay & Co.
Brigantine	Elisa	393	Delprano	—	18	Order
Barque	Fenice	594	Zolari	—	18	Viale bros.
Do.	Costello	333	Monte	—	19	Bonnemason and Co.
Do.	Simoni Stella	472	Mariagli	—	20	Degiovanni
Schooner	San Giacheo	43	Moschini	—	25	Order.
Barque	Angela F	481	Carlevari	—	26	Bianchi and Co.
Brigantine	Maria	118	Cacase		29	Ledesma bros.
Lugger	Silvia	458	Peragallo	May	24	Sivori and Co.
Do	Chiavarri	572	Dodero		24	Viale bros
Brig	Zilia	—	—	—	24	Delfino and Co.
Barque	Guiseppe	318	Preve	—	24	Parish.
Do.	Maddelina la	492	Fagliafico	—	24	R Delfino
			SPANISH.			
Barque	Eloisa	200	Vlega	—	9	Do.
Brigantine	Frasquita	206	Bertran	—	15	Paine and Co.
Polacca	Floresta	178	Millet	—	23	Rodrigues
Brigantine	Anita	129	Curell	May	6	Rivolto and Co.
Do.	Maria Angela Sensat	245	Maristany	—	23	Arocena.
Do	Rubilla	177	Guardiola	—	24	Lavallol and Co.
Brig	Gregoria	176	Armach a.	—	25	Order.
			DUTCH			
Lugger	Aleida	179	van Luik	Mar.	13	Berro Braga and Co
Brigantine	Anna	218	Stout	—	25	Peters bros.
Do	Louisa and Maria	163	Hazewinkle	—	27	Zimmermann & Co.
Do.	Prof. van del Beomess			—	2	—
Brig	Jacatra	293	Dirckson	—	8	Powell and Co
Brigantine	Hendrika	130	Strief	—	18	Carbone and Co.
Brig	Goorvet	202	Hughes	—	30	Order
Brigantine	Pelgrini	177	—	—	20	Do
Brig	Georeght	202	Hughes	—	[illegible]	Santos and Co.
[illegible]	[illegible]	142	[illegible]	May	14	[illegible]
			SWEDISH			
Barque	Bengal	611	Carlson	Mar.	9	Jacquemin bros
Barque	Concordia	223	Delmar	April	1	Boyd and Co
Do	Cristina	323	[illegible]	—	1	[illegible]
Do.	East Indian	212	Carlsen	—	18	Castro bros.
Brig	Irene	113	[illegible]	—	14	Devoto bros.
Do.	Valkyrien	233	Langslet	May	2	Order.
			NORWEGIAN.			
Barque	Bona Fide	331	Rostrup	Feb.	21	[illegible]
Do	Velocity	181	Vellasen	—	26	Duclos.
Barque	Caro	379	Jensen	Mar.	24	[illegible]
Brig	Quersund	379	Adamsen	April	28	Lasalle and Co
Barque	Norrea	245	[illegible]	—	24	Bonnemason and Co.
Do	Fermica	183	Herreth	—	28	Lasalle and Sons.
Brig	Hjemmet	381	Hilling	—	23	Dussaud bros
Do	Juno	180	Welsser	—	8	Order
Do	Thela	390	Ramstoff	—	21	Do
Barque	Oger	443	Ohlsen	April	1	Macias and Watson
			AUSTRIAN			
Brig	Regina del Cin	299	Tommasina	Mar.	21	A. Bran
Do	Trega	318	Dubcovich	—	24	Bonnemason and Co.
Do	Oscar	328	Turcich	—	24	Maggio and Co.
Do	Tridente	417	Mirach	April	5	Order
Barque	Giustineo	315	Rossolich	—	20	Gurydan.
			BRAZILIAN.			
Brig	Don Aurelio	175	Costa	Mar.	28	Terrero bros.
			ARGENTINE.			
Barque	Juan F. Pearson	430	Gould	April	9	Hale and Co.

B. Ayres, May 30, 1873.

TRANSATLANTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
IN
HAMBURG.

CAPITAL 1,000,000 PRUSSIAN THALERS.

Insures all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise, and other Property again Loss or Damage by Fire, at a Moderate Premium.

All Losses Adjusted by the Undersigned, General Agents for the River Plate,

MANTELS & PFEIFFER,
Calle Chacabuco, Nos. 19 and 21.

d 15ap

Committee of Maritime Insurers of Genoa.

The undersigned, Agent of Maritime Insurers of Amsterdam, Antwerp, Bordeaux, Elberfeld, Bremen, Frankfort-on-Main, Havre, Heilbronn, Lyon, Marseille, Paris, Rotterdam, and Vienna, has the honor to inform the Trade of his Nomination as Representative of the above-said Company.

J. de BOER.

OFFICE,
55 Calle Corrientes.

ejm18yp 491

The Standard
AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

No 3,310—Thirteenth Year   BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, MAY 30 1873.   Circulation, 3000.

MAUA BANK

101 & 103 CALLE CANGALLO.

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious Building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the Public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities, approved of by the Manager.

Third—Account current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques part or the full amount, at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons, for one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given to the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazils, England, and France, as also on other places, of which due notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions, within the orbit of banking operations.

The Establishment is always open from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. MAUA & CO.
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

January 1st, 1868.   cj—jy16 1

MAUA BANK
101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor,	.. 12	per cent
For balances in favor of Customers	5	,,

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY

For balances in our favor	..		12	per cent
For balances in favor of Customers			5	,,
Deposits on 15 days' notice,	paper			,,
Do.	do.	do.	gold	,,
Do.	30 days'	do.	paper	
Do.	do.	do.	gold	

Fixed deposits from

P. P. MAUA & Co.,
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM

Royal Mail Steampacket Company

DIRECT AND QUICKEST ROUTE TO EUROPE.

Twice a Month.

Royal Mail Steamship
"N E V A,"
2999 Tons,
Captain E. BAX
Will leave this Port on the 14th JUNE.

PASSENGER FARES:

Southampton ..	£35 and upwards	£20	£15
Lisbon ..	32 do.	20	12
St. Vincent	180 fts.	90 fts	50
Pernambuco	120	60	35
Bahia	110	55	30
Rio de Janeiro..	70	35	2. 50
Montevideo....			4

The Royal Mail Steampacket
"LIFFEY,"
1800 Tons—350 Horse Power,
Captain W. GILLIES,
For Montevideo, Rio, St. Vincent, Lisbon, Cherbourg; Southampton and Antwerp, sailing 30th MAY, 1873.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

	1st.	2d.	3d.
To Southampton........	£35	£20	£15
Do. Cherbourg........	35	20	15
Do. Lisbon..........	32	20	12
Do. Rio Janeiro	£11 5s 10s	£3 13 4	
Do. Montevideo......	£1 12	16s.	

Passengers for PARIS, travelling by this Steamer, will, on their arrival at Cherbourg, be provided by the Purser with a Document, which will enable them to secure Tickets on the Railway to Paris, at a discount of 20 per cent. on the fare.

These Steamers are provided with every accommodation for Passengers, to whom Wine is given to all classes GRATIS.

RETURN TICKETS.

To and from Southampton or Lisbon, available for twelve months; and St. Vincent or Brazil, available for six months, are granted to First-class Passengers, with a deduction of 25 per cent. on Passage Money

FAMILIES

A deduction of one-sixth is made in their favor, when paying the higher rates to Lisbon or Southampton, and when the Passage Money is charged in full, is equal to the amount of four adult, cabin passengers.

CARGO, as per mutual agreement.

INSURANCE on Freight can be effected if adult desired.

Passengers are requested to be on board before four on the above-named day, as the Steamer will leave precisely at that hour.

The U.S. Mail Steamer "Merrimack," in connation with the above, will sail from Rio on the 25th inst.

For further particulars please apply to
CHARLES WM. BENN and CO.,
Agents,

TIENDA DEL PASAGE.

186—VICTORIA—186

GRAN SURTIDO
EN
TUNICAS, LEVITAS, Y SACOS DE TERCIOPELO.

Lindas formas, precios muy baratos.

Surtido selecto en vestidos hechos, las formas mas elegantes.

Terciopelo negro fino, de $100 a 70.

Idem idem, 140 a 100.

Enaguas bordadas finas, las de 60 a 40.

Gran surtido de frazadas de todas las calidades y tamaños.

Cortinas bordadas desde 12/4 a 22/4, y sus precios desde $70 a 400 el par.

Variano surtido en poplins y rasos de lana, colores de ultima novedad.

Tartanes y franelas, colores nuevos y gustos muy nuevos.

Batas de cama bordadas, las de 80, 60.

Gran surtido en generos para vestido, lindos gustos, desde $4 a 10 la vara.

Tapados de cartan y punto, lana y seda, y vedulnos, de espumilla, granadina, poplin, y cachemir, con cordones y borlas.

Surtido general en franelas, lombasi, servilletas con fleco, alemanisco, toballas, tiramartes, y corsets finos.

Paño de dama, colores de moda.

Todo lo ofrecemos a
PRECIOS MUY MODICOS.
por
LIQUIDACION DEFINITIVA.
d 211 15p m22

Botica Cranwell
(ESTABLECIDA 1828)
DE
CARLOS MURRAY

Articles for the approaching Season:

CHEST PROTECTORS
All Sizes.

COD LIVER OIL
All Marks.

YARRUM'S PECTORAL SYRUP

STABLER'S EXPECTORANT

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

ANA AHUITA

The preparations can be obtained,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
AT
BOTICA CRANWELL
66—RECONQUISTA—66
1 163 15pm17

London and River Plate Bank,
(LIMITED.)

London, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rosario, and Cordoba.

Authorised Capital........	£2,000,000 Sterling
Subscribed Capital........	1,500,000 ,,
Reserved Fund	165,000

Offices in Buenos Ayres—
CORNER OF CALLE PIEDAD AND RECONQUISTA.

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.

Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon Negociable Securities, of Depositing Bills, Coupons, &c., for Collection—and of lodging Valuable Property in the Treasury of the Bank for custody.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at seven or thirty days' notice of withdrawal, Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in their Rates, by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad.

Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, &c., the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office,
No. 40 MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
Issued and Purchased on the following places:—

Montevideo	Antwerp,
Rosario de Santa Fé,	Amsterdam,
Cordoba,	Hamburg,
Valparaiso,	New York,
London,	Rio de Janeiro,
Liverpool,	Genoa.

All the principal Towns of

SCOTLAND and	IRELAND,
Paris,	Madrid,
Bordeaux,	Barcelona,
Marseilles,	Vigo,
Bayonne,	Corunna,
Cadiz,	Santander,
Naples,	Bilbao.
	Havre.

G. E. MASCHWITZ—J. E. NAYLOR,
MANAGERS.   4

London and River Plate Bank
(LIMITED)
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD.
(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista.)

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED.

On deposits in both currencies in account current,	4 per cent.
On do., subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal	4½ ,,
On do, subject to 30 days' notice of withdrawal,	6 per cent
On do. do. for 90 days fixed,	
On do. do. subject to 30 days notice of withdrawal,	6 ,,

CHARGED.

For Discounts conventional according to circumstances.

On debit balances in account current is both currencies,	12 p. cent.

G. E. MASCHWITZ—J. E. NAYLOR.
Buenos Ayres, May 2, 1873.

BANCO DE ITALIA
Y
Rio de la Plata.

74—CALLE PIEDAD—74

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,
f.1,500,000.

This is divided into 15,000 Shares.

Board of Directors:
MARIO DEMARCHI,
AGILES MAVEROFF,
ANTONIO DEVOTO,
PABLO MARENCO,
MARCOS DEMARCHI,
NICOLAS SCHIAFFINO,
BARTOLOME VIALE.
LUIS EAMINI.
EDUARDO FALCON.

Until further notice the rates of Interest will be as follows.—

ALLOWS
Account current, 5 per Cent.
Fixed periods, 6%.

CHARGES
Account current, 12 per cent.
Discounts, Promissory Notes, and other documents—conventional.

BILLS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
Issued on London, France, Belgium, and all the chief Cities of Italy.

BANKING HOURS
From Ten to Four p.m., and until Five on Saturdays.

Buenos Ayres, April 30, 1873.
S. POLLININI,
Manager.
6   185 h., x pag 20

Huntley and Palmer's
CELEBRATED
READING BISCUITS.

BASS'S PALE ALE
GUINNESS' STOUT.

Agent: A. W. ROOKE,
212 Calle Cangallo 212,
Entre Maipu y Esmeralda.

Copland & Co.
(ESTABLISHED 1832.)

Provision Merchants, Export Oilmen
AND
MANUFACTURERS

PICKLES
JAMS
SAUCES
HAMS   CHEESE
CAPERS
OLIVES
&c., &c.

Agent—A. W. ROOKE,
212 Calle Cangallo 212.
(Entre Maipu y Esmeralda.)

Washington Morton
BORDEAUX.

CHATEAU MARGAUX
CHATEAU LAFITE
ST. JULIEN
CHATEAU LAROSE
CHATEAU LEOVILLE
ST. ESTEPH
ST. EMELION

BURGUNDIES
BEAUNE   POMMARD

FINE CHAMPAGNE

COGNAC

AGENTS:
A. W. ROOKE,
212—Calle de Cangallo—212
Entre Maipu y Esmeralda.
cj | 152 xp a19

Deutsch, Belgische La Plata Bank.

Cologn & Buenos-Ayres

Authorised Capital: Prussian Silver Thalers..............	20,000,000
Subscribed Capital: Prussian Silver Thalers..............	10,000,000

Offices in Buenos Ayres,
20—CALLE FLORIDA—20

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with commercial firms and private individuals.

MONEY RECEIVED on fixed deposit at conventional rates.

BILLS DISCOUNTED at conventional rates.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased at current rates.

DRAFTS issued on the following places—

Montevideo	Bremen
Rio de Janeiro	Paris
New York	Amsterdam
London	Antwerp
Berlin	Genoa
Cologn	Madrid
Hamburg	Lisbon

and all the principal places of commerce on the Continent of Europe.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available for purchase of merchandize in all parts of the world on terms to be ascertained on application to the Bank.

W. MOLL, p.p. U. LOCHER.
MANAGERS.
26   c—336 xp. o3.1

Deutsch-Belgische La Plata Bank.

From the 24th May, 1873, and till further Notice the rate of Interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows—

Interest Allowed.

On Deposits in Account Current, in both Currencies, 3 per cent. per annum.

Ds. on a fixed term:—

At 30 days..............	3 per cent.
,, 60 days..............	4 ,,
,, 90 days..............	6 ,,

At longer dates at conventional rates.

Interest Charged.

On Debit Balances in Account Current in both currencies, 12 per cent.

For Discounts—Conventional according to circumstances.

Bank hours from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., and on Saturdays to 5 p.m.

W. Moll, p.p. U. Locher
Managers.
Buenos Ayres, May 23, 1873.
cj | 255 p1n26

Caja de Credito Hipotecario.

Founded May 16th.

OFFICES:
25—CALLE SAN MARTIN—25

Hours from 10 to 4 p.m.

Consulting Lawyers and Examiners of Titles.
Dr. MIGUEL ESTEVES SEGUI,
,, JOSE MARIA NUNEZ.

Allows in Account Current..	6 p%	per an	
,, On Deposits, 3 months..	7	,,	
,, ,, 6 ,,	8	,,	
,, ,, 12 ,,	9	,,	

Advances on Mortgages at conventional rates

Charges on Advances 12 p%.

Draughts on all the chief markets of Europe.

Goods bought on Commission, and Credits arranged at very small charge.

Buenos Ayres, December 4, 1872.
P. de MONTRAVEL, Manager.
cj—m26

English Clothing
AND
General Outfitting Stores

40½ S. MARTIN
AND
173 CALLE FLORIDA

Men's Fine Cloth Over-Coats
At Various Prices.
40½ San Martin & 173 Florida.

Waterproof Oilskin Coats
Up to the Largest Sizes.
40½ San Martin & 173 Florida.

Dogskin Driving and Riding Gloves
40½ San Martin & 173 Florida

Horn Drinking Mugs
Suitable for Families and Camp use
40½ San Martin and 173 Florida

Bedford Cord Riding Trousers
Made to Measure.
40½ San Martin & 173 Florida

English-made White Shirts
Without Collars
In Sizes from 13½ up to 18 inches at the neck
Campmen please make a note of
40½ San Martin and 173 Florida.

Black and White Shepherd's Plaid Shawls,
Suitable for Man or Woman as Wrappers, and for Blankets, being 9 feet in length.
40½ San Martin and 173 Florida.

Ladies' and Youths' Linen Cuffs,
$80 m/c per doz., quality fine.
40½ San Martin and 173 Florida.

Glycerine, Elder-flower, Honey, Almond, Windsor, & other Soaps
In Bars and Boxes.
40½ San Martin and 173 Florida.

Marking Ink,
In large and small-sized Bottles.
40½ San Martin and 173 Florida.

Now in course of being despatched.
Whitney Pilot Coats,
English-made Boots of various classes.
Bedford and Cotton Cord Trousers,
Piesse and Lubin's Extract.

All the above-mentioned Articles are fresh, and are imported direct for the Stores.

40½ SAN MARTIN
AND
71 FLORIDA.
h..146 1m m.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE,
London, (Limited) Buenos Ayres, and Montevideo.

STATUTES APPROVED, OCTOBER 25, 1872.

The Statutes of this Bank having been duly approved by the Chambers and the Government, the Public are hereby informed that the Business hitherto carried on in the name of WANKLYN and CO., will henceforth be continued in that of "THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE. LIMITED.

All Cheques, and other Documents still existing in the name of "Wanklyn and Co.," will be considered as equally valid with those of the new Bank

F. WANKLYN,
Managing Director.

Buenos Ayres, January 1, 1873.

Messrs. Wanklyn and Co. take this opportunity to thank the Public for the liberal share of support accorded to them in the past, and to request a continuance of favors for the new Establishment.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE.
(*Limited.*)

No. 85—Reconquista—No. 85

Authorized Capital....£1,500,000 stg.
Subscribed Capital.... 1,000,000 "

Directors in Buenos Ayres.

Samuel B. Hale, Esq.,
Ambrosio P. Lezica, Esq.
Charles P. Crumb, Esq.
A. Ure Mackinlay, Esq.
Norberto de la Riestra, Esq.
} Directors.

Frederic Wanklyn, Esq., Managing Director

From this date until further notice, Interest will be allowed:—

In account current	4 per cent.
With 15 days' notice.......	8 ,,
For 60 days fixed	7 ,,
,, 90 ,, ...	8 ,,

And charged for Debits in Account Current, 15 per Cent.

Bills discounted at conventional rates.

Bills of Exchange purchased at current rates.

Bills of Exchange issued on London and other parts of England, all the branches of the National Bank in Ireland and of the British Linen Company Bank in Scotland; on Paris, Bordeaux, Antwerp, Genoa, Berlin, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Madrid, and all the branches of the Bank of Castile, Lisbon, Oporto, Geneva, New York, Montreal, and all the branches of the Bank of Montreal, Bombay, and all the Branches of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, and also on all the principal cities of Europe, &c.

Circular Notes issued to travellers.

Letters of Credit issued on the Head Office in London, and on Paris, Antwerp, Genoa, New York, &c. Commission charged only on the amount used.

Letters of Credit, payable here at the current rate of Exchange, can be obtained by persons desiring to remit or bring money to this country from the Head Office in London, from the National Bank in Ireland, and from the other agents of the Bank.

A complete list of Agents may be seen at the office.

F. WANKLYN,
Managing Director.
B. Ayres, May 21, 1873.
1 jan i

Carabassa's Bank
127—CALLE CANGALLO—127

From this date the rate of Interest will be as follows:—

ALLOWS

In Account Current......	6	per cent.	per an.	
On a fixed term 30 days..	6½	,,	,,	
,, ,, 60 ,,	7	,,	,,	
,, ,, 90 ,,	8	,,	,,	

At longer dates at conventional rates.

CHARGES

For Balances in Account Current, 15 per cent, per annum.

Bills and Pagarés discounted at conventional rates.

Bank hours from Ten a.m. to Four p.m., and on Saturdays to Five p.m.

Bills drawn and taken on London, Paris, Bordeaux, Marseilles, and Genoa.

Buenos Ayres, Mayo 21, 1873,
9   JOSE CARABASSA.

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY

NOTICE.

Buenos Ayres
AND
Montevideo
Tariff
FOR
TELEGRAMS.

10 Words, exclusive of Addresses:
1.00f. or $25 m|c.

Every additional 10 Words:
0,50f. or $13 m|c.

Arrangements having been made for the Transmission of Telegrams to all parts of Europe, the United States, Asia, Australia, &c. Messages are now received at the

COMPANY'S OFFICES,

and posted at Montevideo for the Lisbon Submarine Line.

Particulars of CHARGES, &c., may be obtained at the Company's Stations.

JOHN OLDHAM,
Manager.
cj—90 1m jy4

ENGLISH
Millinery Establishment.

Mrs. McDOUGALL

Begs to advise her numerous Friends and Customers, that she has just received a Large and Fashionable Assortment of

MILLINERY, MANTLES, &c.,
Direct from
PARIS & LONDON,

And respectfully solicits the favor of an inspection.

71—CALLE BOLIVAR—71
cj—268 1m a03

TO ENGLISH TRAVELLER

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.

Charges most Moderate.
Wines Superb.
Table d'Hote on Europe
Board, with Room, Gaslights, and Attendance
HOTEL DE LA PAZ,
Corner of Cangallo and Recoquista
cj—7

JOHN CUSHMAN.

THE Executors of the late Canon Fahy will be obliged to any Person advising them in they know who are the Heirs of the above, at native of Ireland, who died of Yellow Fever in 1871.   cj—22 1m m3

ARGENTINE BANK.
31, 33, and 35 San Martin.

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

PRESIDENT:
BERNARDO YRIGOYEN.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
D. ANACARSIS LANUS.

The rate of interest from the date, until further notice will be—

ALLOWS.

On account current,	-	6	per cent.	per annum
Eight days' notice,	-	7	,,	,,
15 days	-	8	,,	,,
90 days	-	8	,,	,,

CHARGES

On specie and currency 15 ,, ,,
Money advanced on current account.
Bills and pagares discounted on conventional terms.

SAVINGS' BANK
Open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
On specie and currency 6 per cent. per annum.

MARCO DEL PONT.
Manager.
Buenos Ayres, May 20, 1873.
cj—1873. xp5m 16

Advances.

LIBERAL ADVANCES

Made on Consignments of Produce to the United States of North America, Belgium, England, and South of Germany, by
ALFREDO JONAS & CO.,
161½ CALLE CANGALLO.

Wool-growers wishing to enjoy the full price of their product in the European or American markets, will find it greatly to their advantage to apply to
ALFREDO JONAS & CO.
161½—Calle Cangallo—161½
cj—146 xp o15   41

PROVINCIAL BANK
OF
BUENOS AYRES.

Business Hours, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Deposits of not less than $400 m|c and £f.16 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days they will be entitled to interest from the date of the deposit. All interest not collected shall at the end of each year be capitalised. All deposits at interest shall be entered in a book which the Bank will deliver to the depositors, in which all payments of interest and capital shall be entered, and all interest shall be payable after the first of the month, or on returning the deposit.

The Bank discounts bills with two signatures, having from seven to ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills or from seven days to six months, on the condition that at maturity they are paid in full.

The Bank draws at sight upon the following branches:—

DOLORES,	CHIVILCOY,
SAN NICOLAS,	MERCEDES,
LOBOS,	BARADERO
SALTO,	AZUL.

The Bank pays commission to Brokers on the first discounting of bills and promissory notes.

LOANS TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Bank lends to artizans and operatives sums from *Three to Twenty Thousand Dollars* on their own signature, taking as security a document with any well-known signature.

CREDITS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

1st. The Bank opens Accounts Current for commercial house.

RATES OF INTEREST.

ALLOWS—

Private depositors,	6	per cent.	per annum	m|c	
Do.	5	do	do.	specie	
To private depositors,					
In account current	2	per cent	per annum	do.	
Do	2	do	do	cur.	

CHARGES—

Discounts in currency,	6	per cent.	per annum	
Do specie	6	do	do	

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
Secretary.
cj—n23

GOVERNMENT MORTGAGE BANK

Offices—111 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

This Bank will be open to the Public on all business days from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

It advances on real estate to be repaid at long dates.

It pays Mortgage Certificates (Cedulas Hipotecarios) for the amount of the loan it advances, which bear an interest equal to that collected by the Bank.

The value of property offered in mortgage shall not be under two thousand patacons, nor the loan be less than 500 fuertes.

No loan can exceed half the value of the property mortgaged.

The Mortgagor shall bind himself to pay an annual sum so long as the mortgage lasts, said sum to represent the interest on the sum lent the amortization fund and commission to the Bank. This yearly sum shall be paid quarterly or half-yearly.

Series A—Quarterly.

Mortgage for 20 years 117 days, 8 per cent. interest, 2 per cent. amortization, and 1 per cent. commission.

Series B—Quarterly.

Morgage for 27 years 270 days; 8 per cent. interest, 1 per cent. amortization, and 1 per cent. commission.

Series C—Half-yearly.

Mortgage for 20 years 190 days; 8 per cent. interest, 2 per cent. amortization, and 1 per cent. commission.

Series D—Half-yearly.

Mortgage for 28 years 5 days: 8 per cent interest, 1 per cent. amortization, and 1 per cent commission.

Upon the full payment of the yearly sums stipulated in the Mortgage, both property and Mortgagor shall be freed from all further obligation.

The Mortgagor shall be at liberty to anticipate the payments and to discharge the mortgage, all or in part.

Applications for mortgages must be made in writing, specifying the property offered, accompanied by the title deeds, the receipts of the Contribucion Directa tax, and setting forth that the property is free from all incumbrance, or if not the incumbrance that exists thereon, and which is to be paid off by the mortgage. The Secretary of the bank will supply applicants with the forms necessary as also the tables for amortization.

Quarterly mortgagors shall pay from 8th to 15th of each January, April, July and October, and half yearly mortgagors shall pay between the 8th and 15th of each January and July.

With the amortization fund, mortgage certificates (cedulas) shall be redeemed at par by quarterly and half yearly drawings.

The mortgage Bank pays the interest on the quarterly cedulas or mortgage certificates between the 31st December and 6th January, the 31st March and 6th April, the 30th June and 6th July, the 30th September and 6th October every year, and on the half yearly cedulas from the 31st December to 6th January, and from 30th June to 6th July.

The Mortgage Bank can act between the capitalist and mortgagor, free of charge in the way of realizing the cedulas, and for this purpose will receive deposits without interest, which will receive a preference, and which sums will be deposited in the Provincial Bank.

On and after the 15th February 1872 the Mortgage Bank will be open to the public.

Jose M. La Fuente,
Secretary.
111—CALLE SAN MARTIN—111
1—xp f7   12

FLORENCIO DONOVAN,
Wool and General Broker,
CALLE CUYO,
In Front of the Telegraph Office,
Plaza Once

P.S.N.C,

WEEKLY SAILINGS.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND VALPARAISO LINE.

For Europe.

Nos. 1 and 3 Touch at Rio Janeiro, Lisbon Bordeaux, and Liverpool.

Nos. 2 and 4 Touch at Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco. Lisbon, and Liverpool.

FOR
The Pacific.

PRICES OF PASSAGES FROM BUENOS AYRES.

To	1st Class,	2d Class.	3d Class
Rio Janeiro	£12	£ 6	£ 4
Bahia	20	6	10
Pernambuco	22	11	7
Lisbon	32	20	12
Bordeaux	35	20	14
Liverpool........	35	20	15
Sandy Point	20	16	8
Valparaiso	40	30	15
Arico and Islay..	45	34	18
Callao	50	38	20

Children, under 12 years, half fare under 8 years quarter fare, and one child of a family under 3 years free.

Return Tickets, available for One Year, with 25 per cent. discount.

A large reduction made to Theatrical and other Companies.

Table Wine supplied to all Passengers.

Freight on Specie at conventional rates.

For full particulars apply to the Agents—
YARROW, HETT, and CO.,
63—CALLE RECONQUISTA—63
BUENOS AYRES,
20   cj—m1

THE RIVER PARANA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY (LIMITED)

VANGUARD, OLGA, ARGENTINO.

The first-class well-known screw steamship
"VANGUARD,"
1446 Tons,
Is shortly expected in the River, and will be despatched for
LIVERPOOL and ANTWERP,
On her return from Rosario, calling at Montevideo.

These Steamers have been specially built for this Trade, and are fitted with every modern improvement, having accommodation of the best description for passengers.

For further particulars apply to the Agents.
Messrs. C J. SHAW and CO.;
Or to the Brokers,
WOODGATE, Brothers, 36 Calle San Martin.
cj—m25

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL
AND
RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIPS.

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

The names of the Steamers are as follow:
BONITA—GALATEA—LAOYDON, ARIADNE, RHONE.

The first-class well-known Screw Steamship
ARIADNE,
Will be despatched for
ANTWERP & LONDON,
ON THE
22d JUNE.

This Company will despatch a Steamer with Mails every Month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

From London, 27th; Antwerp, 1st; Falmouth, 3rd.

From Buenos Ayres, on the 22d, to Falmouth Antwerp, and London, Calling at Montevideo.

Passengers, Parcels, and Specie will be landed at Falmouth, and forwarded to London by a special arrangement with the Great Western Railway Company.

Cargo will be received on board, 48 hours after arrival at this port, for London and the Continent, at through rates.

Passage money to Falmouth £35; to Antwerp, £35; to Rio Janeiro, $50 Pats. Freight or Specie one-half per cent. payable here.

All Letters must be taken to the Post-office.

For further particulars apply to the Agents—
WOODGATE, Brothers,
Shipbrokers,
36 San Martin.
17   cj—m24

DONALDSON BROTHERS.
CLYDE LINE OF STEAMERS
TO
BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE.

ASTARTE	— 1360	Tons Reg.	—Captain	BLAIR
MARINA	— 1361	,,	,,	GIBB,
COLINA	— 2000	,,	,,	MARR.
CYBELE	— 2000	,,	,,	Building

Calling at SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers, Specie, and Parcels.

The first-class well-known Screw Steamship
ASTARTE,
Sails for
LIVERPOOL & ANTWERP,
ON THE
6th JUNE.

Cargo will be received on board 48 hours after arrival at this Port for Liverpool and the Continent, at through rates.

Passage Money to Liverpool or Antwerp £35.

Freight on specie one-half per cent., payable here.

She has room for a limited number of SECOND-CLASS PASSENGERS at £25.

Carrying also Surgeons and Stewardesses.

For further particulars apply to the Agents
WOODGATE, Brothers, Shipbrokers,
No. 36 Calle San Martin.
18   cj—m24

Plomeria Inglesa

CALDERWOOD & LESLIE,
Plumbers and Gas-fitters,
79 CALLE CUYO.
h—204 1 m m 21

GERMAN BURMEISTER,
consignatario de Frutos del Pais,
Wool and Produce Broker
105—CALLE VENEZUELA—105
42

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

Messrs LAMPORT & HOLT'S LINE

RIVER PARANA LINE.

The Steamship
"LA PLATA,"
1393 Tons,
LYONS, Commander,
Will be despatched for
ANTWERP
ON
31st MAY.
Landing Passengers, Specie, &c., at Southampton.)

The R.M. Steamship
"OLBERS,"
2169 Tons.
HAIRBY, Commander,
Will be despatched for
ANTWERP and LIVERPOOL,
ON
MONDAY, 9th JUNE.
(Via Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, Lisbon)
Carrying H.B.M. Mails.
Passengers, Specie, Mails, &c., landed in Southampton.

In the Mail Steamers Table Wine is supplied Gratis to all Passengers.

Cargo will be received on board until noon on the day of sailing.

Specie and Parcels will be received at the Office of the Agents on the same day.

These Steamers are replete with every comfort, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY

Liverpool	1st Class	£35
London	do	35
Southampton	do	35
Antwerp	do	35
Rio Janeyro	do	$f.50
Lisbon	do	$f.150
Liverpool	3d Class	£15
London	do	15
Southampton	do	15
Antwerp	do	15
Rio Janeyro	do........	$f.25
Lisbon	do	$ f58.80

First-class Return Tickets are issued (with a reduction of 25 per cent, available for 12 month.)

PRE-PAID PASSAGES
Are issued to parties wishing to bring out their friends from England at the following rates:

1st Class	£32
3d do........................	14

Apply to the Agents—
H. A. GREEN & CO.,
or to the Brokers,
GREEN, LE ROSSIGNOL & CO.,
62 and 64 Reconquista.
Agents in Rosario,
JOHN THOMPSON & CO.
cj | 170—171 m18

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

The undersigned has the honor to inform all Members of this Society, that arrangements are being made for the bringing out of Irish Emigrants to the River Plate at Reduced Fares

That already a Reduction of £3 per adult passenger has been offered, and that by return Mail the Society hopes to be able to conclude arrangements on the basis of £10 per Adult Passenger.

That for the better carrying out the views of the Society in this regard, a List is now opened for the Registry of all such Passages, which said List is in the hands of the Secretary of said Society, and all Members, anxious to avail themselves of such Reduction of Passage Money, are requested to communicate to the Secretary the Names and Residences of the Passengers required to be sent for.

Buenos Ayres, May 1, 1873.
THOMAS DUGGAN, Treasr.
cj—32ure 1m m

Messrs. Gebbie & Dodds

DRAPERS, TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS.

27 DEFENSA 27

We have always on hand an assortment of Goods received direct from England, suitable for Camp use.
1 38 12m a6

August Bjorkman,

Painter, Glazier, and PAPERHANGER,

BUENOS AYRES,
11—Calle Venezuela—11.

NORTH BARRACAS.
13—Calle San Juan—13
115 | 6m m13.

German Kleinau

VETERINARIO

CALLE BELGRANO 137
1 25 1m m23

C. H. Twyford & Co.
FAMILY GROCERS
AND
TEA DEALERS,
102—Calle Piedad 102

Beg to Call the attention of the Public to the Articles which are always to be had at their Stores.

Coffee roasted and ground daily on the premises.

Goods guaranteed and delivered free of chg 30 in the city.
659   c..10

Jenkins and Thorne,
COMISIONISTAS,
PARA
COMPRA Y VENTA
DE
Terrenos, Fincas. &c.

Real Estates Agents,
ENSENADA.
cj—388 3 m a 2

JOHN WALKER

97—Calle Defensa—97

Guinness's Stout.
Bottled by E. & J. Burke.
h..49 x m s   36

THOMAS KENNY AND BROTHER,
WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS.
732—CANGALLO—732

Daily attendance at the Plaza Once, South Plaza, and Corrales.

Letters, &c., by treperos coming to the South Plaza, to be left at Messrs. M. Smith and Co's Almacen, Buena Vista.   cj—7.xp.   51.

JOHN FORREST and CO.,
CUSTOM-HOUSE, CAMP,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
44—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—44.
And
86 CALLE DEL PUERTO,
Rosario.
h..ag 6   62

FEDERICO REEPEN AND CIA
WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS.
67—CALLE CANGALLO—67
cj—30 xp o6   73

The Standard
AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

No 3,310—Thirteenth Year BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, MAY 30 1873. Circulation, 3000.

MAUA BANK

101 & 103 CALLE CANGALLO.

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious Building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the Public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities, approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques part or the full amount, at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons, for one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given to the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fé, Salto, Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazils, England, and France, as also on other places, of which due notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions, within the orbit of banking operations.

The Establishment is always open from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. MAUA & CO.
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

January 1st, 1868. cj—jy16 1

MAUA BANK

101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor, .. 12 per cent
For balances in favor of Customers 6 „

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY

For balances in our favor .. .. 12 per cent
For balances in favor of Customers 6 „
Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper „
Do. do. do. gold „
Do. 30 days' do. paper
Do. do. do. gold

Fixed deposits from

P. P. Maua & Co.,
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM

Royal Mail Steampacket Company

DIRECT AND QUICKEST ROUTE TO EUROPE.

Twice a Month.

Royal Mail Steamship
"N E V A,"
2999 Tons,
Captain E. BAX

Will leave this Port on the 14th JUNE.

PASSENGER FARES:

Southampton ..	£35 and upwards	£20	£16
	do.	20	12
Lisbon	32	90 fts	50
St. Vincent	180 fts.	60	35
Pernambuco	120	55	30
Bahia	110	35	2. 50
Rio de Janeiro..	70	4	—
Montevideo			

The Royal Mail Steampacket
"LIFFEY,"
1800 Ton —350 Horse Power,
Captain W. GILLIES,

For Montevideo, Rio, St. Vincent, Lisbon, Cherbourg; Southampton and Antwerp, sailing 30th MAY, 1873.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

	1st.	2d.	3d.
To Southampton........	£35	£20	£16
Do. Cherbourg........	35	20	16
Do. Lisbon	32	20	12
Do. Rio Janeiro	£11	£5 10s	£3 13 4
Do. Montevideo......	£1	12	16s.

Passengers for PARIS, travelling by this Steamer, will, on their arrival at Cherbourg, be provided by the Purser with a Document, which will enable them to secure Tickets on the Railway to Paris, at a discount of 20 per cent. on the fare.

These Steamers are provided with every accommodation for Passengers, to whom Wine is given to all classes GRATIS.

RETURN TICKETS.

To and from Southampton or Lisbon, available for twelve months; and St. Vincent or Brazil, available for six months, are granted to First-class Passengers, with a deduction of 25 per cent. on Passage Money

FAMILIES

A deduction of one-sixth is made in their favor, when paying the higher rates to Lisbon or Southampton, and when the Passage Money is charged in full, is equal to the amount of four adult, cabin passengers.

CARGO, as per mutual agreement.

INSURANCE on Freight can be effected if adult desired.

Passengers are requested to be on board before four on the above-named day, as the Steamer will leave precisely at that hour.

The U.S. Mail Steamer "Merrimack," in combination with the above, will sail from Rio on the 25th inst.

For further particulars please apply to
CHARLES WM. BENN and CO.,
Agents,

TIENDA DEL PASAGE.

186—VICTORIA—186

GRAN SURTIDO
EN
TUNICAS, LEVITAS, Y SACOS DE TERCIOPELO.

Lindas formas, precios muy baratos.

Surtido selecto en vestidos hechos, las formas mas elegantes,

Terciopelo negro fino, de $160 a 70.

Idem idem, 140 a 100.

En-guas bordadas finas, lae de 60 a 40.

Gran surtido de frazadas de todas las calidades y tamaños.

Cortinas bordadas desde 12/4 a 22/4, y sus precios desde $70 a 400 el par.

Variano surtido en poplins y rasos de lana, colores de ultima novedad.

Tartanes y franelas, colores moda y gustos muy nuevos.

Batas de cama bordadas, las de 80, 60.

Gran surtido en generos para vestido, lindos gustos, desde $4 a 10 la vara

Tapados de tartan y punto, lana y seda, y veduinos, de espumilla, granadina, poplin, y cachemir, con cordones y borlas.

Surtido general en franelas, bombasi, servilletas con fleco, alemanesco, tohallas, bramantes, y corsets finos.

Paños de dama, colores de moda.

Todo lo Ofrecemos a
PRECIOS MUY MODICOS.
por
LIQUIDACION DEFINITIVA.
d 214 15p n.22

Botica Cranwell

(ESTABLECIDA 1828)
DE
CARLOS MURRAY

Articles for the approaching Season:

CHEST PROTECTORS
All Sizes.

COD LIVER OIL
All Marks.

YARRUM'S PECTORAL SYRUP

STABLER'S EXPECTORANT

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

ANA AHUITA

The preparations can be obtained,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
AT
BOTICA CRANWELL
66—RECONQUISTA—66
1 163 15pm17

London and River Plate Bank,

(LIMITED.)

London, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rosario, and Cordoba.

Authorised Capital........ £2,000,000 Sterling
Subscribed Capital........ 1,500,000 „
Reserved Fund 165,000

Offices in Buenos Ayres—
CORNER OF CALLE PIEDAD AND RECONQUISTA.

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.

Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon Negociable Securities, of Depositing Bills Coupons, &c., for Collection—and of lodging Valuable Property in the Treasury of the Bank for custody.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at seven or thirty days' notice of withdrawal, Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in their Rates, by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad.

Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, &c., the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office,
No. 40 MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
Issued and Purchased on the following places:—

Montevideo	Antwerp,
Rosario de Santa Fé,	Amsterdam,
Cordoba,	Hamburg,
Valparaiso,	New York.
London,	Rio de Janeiro,
Liverpool,	Genoa.

All the principal Towns of
SCOTLAND and IRELAND.

Paris,	Madrid,
Bordeaux,	Barcelona,
Marseilles,	Vigo,
Bayonne,	Corunna,
Cadiz,	Santander.
Naples,	Bilbao.,
	Havre.

G. E. MASCHWITZ—J. E. NAYLOR,
MANAGERS. 4

London and River Plate Bank

(LIMITED)
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD.
(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista.)

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED.

On deposits in both currencies in account current, } 4 per cent.
On do., subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal } 4½ „
On do, subject to 30 days' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent
On do. do. for 90 days fixed,
On do. do. subject to 30 days notice of withdrawal, } 6 „

CHARGED.

For Discounts conventional according to circumstances.
On debit balances in account current in both currencies. } 12 p. cent.

G. E. MASCHWITZ—J. E. NAYLOR.
Buenos Ayres, May 2 , 1873.

BANCO DE ITALIA
Y
Rio de la Plata.

74—CALLE PIEDAD—74

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,
£1,500,000.

This is divided into 15,000 Shares.

Board of Directors:
MARIO DEMARCHI,
AGILES MAVEROFF,
ANTONIO DEVOTO,
PABLO MARENGO,
MARCOS DEMARCHI,
NICOLAS SCHIAFFINO,
BARTOLOME VIALE.
LUIS EAMINI,
EDUARDO FALCON.

Until further notice the rates of Interest will be as follows.—

ALLOWS
Account current, 5 per Cent.
Fixed periods, 6 p%.

CHARGES
Account current, 12 per cent.
Discounts, Promissory Notes, and other documents—conventional.

BILLS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
Issued on London, France, Belgium, and all the chief Cities of Italy.

BANKING HOURS
From Ten to Four p.m., and until Five on Saturdays.

Buenos Ayres, April 30, 1873.
S. POLLININI,
Manager.
6 185 h..-x-pag 20

Huntley and Palmer's

CELEBRATED
READING BISCUITS.

BASS'S PALE ALE
GUINNESS' STOUT.

Agent:
A. W. ROOKE,
212 Calle Cangallo 212,
Entre Maipu y Esmeralda.

Copland & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1832.)

Provision Merchants, Export Oilmen
AND
MANUFACTURERS

PICKLES
JAMS
SAUCES
CHEESE
HAMS
CAPERS
OLIVES
&c., &c.

Agent—A. W. ROOKE,
212 Calle Cangallo 212.
(Entra Maipu y Esmeralda.)

Washington Morton

BORDEAUX.

CHATEAU MARGAUX
CHATEAU LAFITE
ST. JULIEN
CHATEAU LAROSE
CHATEAU LEOVILLE
ST. ESTEPH
ST. EMELION

BURGUNDIES
BEAUNE POMMARD

FINE CHAMPAGNE

COGNAC

AGENTS:
A. W. ROOKE,
212—Calle de Cangallo—212
Entre Maipu y Esmeralda.
cj | 152 xpa19

Deutsch, Belgische La Plata Bank.

Cologn & Buenos-Ayres

Authorised Capital: Prussian Silver Thalers........................ 20,000,000
Subscribed Capital: Prussian Silver Thalers........................ 10,000,000

Offices in Buenos Ayres,
20—CALLE FLORIDA—20

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with commercial firms and private individuals.

MONEY RECEIVED on fixed deposit at conventional rates.

BILLS DISCOUNTED at conventional rates.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased at current rates.

DRAFTS issued on the following places—

Montevideo	Bremen
Rio de Janeiro	Paris
New York	Amsterdam
London	Antwerp.
Berlin	Genoa
Cologn	Madrid
Hamburg	Lisbon

and all the principal places of commerce on the Continent of Europe.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available for purchase of merchandize in all parts of the world on terms to be ascertained on application to the Bank.

W. MOLL, p.p. U. LOCHER.
MANAGERS.
26 c—336 xp. o3.1

Deutsch-Belgische La Plata Bank.

From the 24th May, 1873, and till further Notice the rate of Interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows—

Interest Allowed.

On Deposits in Account Current, in both Currencies, 3 per cent. per annum.

Ds. on a fixed term:—
At 30 days.............. 3 per cent.
„ 60 days.............. 4 „
„ 90 days .... 6 „
At longer dates at conventional rates.

Interest Charged.

On Debit Balances in Account Current in both currencies, 12 per cent.

For Discounts—Conventionol according to circumstances.

Bank hours from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., an don Saturdays to 5 p.m.

W. Moll, p.p. U. Locher
Managers.

Buenos Ayres, May 23, 1873.
cj | 255 p1n26

Caja de Credito Hipotecario.

Founded May 16th.

OFFICES:
25—CALLE SAN MARTIN—25

Hours from 10 to 4 p.m.

Consulting Lawyers and Examiners of Titles.
Dr. MIGUEL ESTEVES SEGUI,
„ JOSE MARIA NUÑEZ.

Allows in Account Current.. 5 p% per an
„ On Deposits, 3 months.. 7 „
„ „ 6 „ 8 „
„ „ 12 „ 9 „

Advances on Mortgages at conventional rates

Charges on Advances 12 p%.

Draughts on all the chief markets of Europe.

Goods bought on Commission, and Credits arranged at very small charge.

Buenos Ayres, December 4, 1872.
P. de MONTRAVEL, Manager.
cj—m26

English Clothing
AND
General Outfitting Stores

40½ S. MARTIN
AND
173 CALLE FLORIDA

Men's Fine Cloth Over-Coats
At Various Prices.
40½ San Martin & 173 Florida.

Waterproof Oilskin Coats
Up to the Largest Sizes.
40½ San Martin & 173 Florida.

Dogskin Driving and Riding Gloves
40½ San Martin & 173 Florida

Horn Drinking Mugs
Suitable for Families and Camp use
40½ San Martin and 173 Florida

Bedford Cord Riding Trousers
Made to Measure.
40½ San Martin & 173 Florida

English-made White Shirts
Without Collars
In Sizes from 13½ up to 18 inches at the neck
Campmen please make a note of
40½ San Martin and 173 Florida.

Black and White Shepherd's Plaid Shawls,
Suitable for Man or Woman as Wrappers, and for Blankets, being 9 feet in length.
40½ San Martin and 173 Florida.

Ladies' and Youths' Linen Cuffs,
$80 m/c per doz., quality fine.
40½ San Martin and 173 Florida.

Glycerine, Elder-flower, Honey, Almond, Windsor, & other Soaps
In Bars and Boxes.
40½ San Martin and 173 Florida.

Marking Ink,
In large and small-sized Bottles.
40½ San Martin and 173 Florida.

Now in course of being despatched.
Whitney Pilot Coats,
English-made Boots of various classes.
Bedford and Cotton Cord Trousers,
Piesse and Luban's Extract.

All the above-mentioned Articles are fresh, and are imported direct for the Stores.

40½ SAN MARTIN
AND
71 FLORIDA.
h..145 1m m.

THE

COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE,

London, (Limited) Buenos Ayres, and Montevideo.

STATUTES APPROVED, OCTOBER 25, 1872.

The Statutes of this Bank having been duly approved by the Chambers and the Government, the Public are hereby informed that the Business hitherto carried on in the name of WANKLYN and CO., will henceforth be continued in that of "THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE. LIMITED."

All Cheques, and other Documents still existing in the name of "Wanklyn and Co.," will be considered as equally valid with those of the new Bank

F. WANKLYN,
Managing Director.

Buenos Ayres, January 1, 1873.

Messrs. Wanklyn and Co. take this opportunity to thank the Public for the liberal share of support accorded to them in the past, and to request a continuance of favors for the new Establishment.

THE

COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE.

(Limited.)

No. 85---Reconquista---No. 85

Authorized Capital....£1,500,000 stg.
Subscribed Capital.... 1,000,000 "

Directors in Buenos Ayres.

Samuel B. Hale, Esq.
Ambrosio P. Lezica, Esq.
Charles P. Lumb, Esq.
A. Ure Mackinlay, Esq.
Norberto de la Riestra, Esq. } Directors.
Frederic Wanklyn, Esq., Managing Director

From this date until further notice, Interest will be allowed:—
In account current ....4 per cent.
With 15 days' notice...... 8 „
For 60 days fixed .... 7 „
„ 90 „ „ .... 8 „
And charged for Debits in Account Current, 15 per Cent.

Bills discounted at conventional rates.

Bills of Exchange purchased at current rates.

Bills of Exchange issued on London and other parts of England, all the branches of the National Bank in Ireland and of the British Linen Company Bank in Scotland; on Paris, Bordeaux, Antwerp, Genoa, Berlin, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Madrid, and all the branches of the Bank of Castile, Lisbon, Oporto, Geneva, New York, Montreal, and all the branches of the Bank of Montreal, Bombay, and all the Branches of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, and also on all the principal cities of Europe, &c.

Circular Notes issued to travellers.

Letters of Credit issued on the Head Office in London, and on Paris, Antwerp, Genoa, New York, &c. Commission charged only on the amount used.

Letters of Credit, payable here at the current rate of Exchange, can be obtained by persons desiring to remit or bring money to this country from the Head Office in London, from the National Bank in Ireland, and from the other agents of the Bank.

A complete list of Agents may be seen at the office.

F. WANKLYN,
Managing Director.

B. Ayres, May 21, 1873. 1 jan 1

Carabassa's Bank

127—CALLE CANGALLO—127

From this date the rate of Interest will be as follows:—

ALLOWS
In Account Current...... 6 per cent. per an.
On a fixed term 30 days.. 6½ „ „
„ „ 60 ...... 7 „ „
„ „ 90 ...... 8 „ „
At longer dates at conventional rates.

CHARGES
For Balances in Account Current, 15 per cent, per annum.

Bills and Pagarés discounted at conventional rates.

Bank hours from Ten a.m. to Four p.m., and on Saturdays to Five p.m.

Bills drawn and taken on London, Paris, Bordeaux, Marseilles, and Genoa.

Buenos Ayres, Mayo 21, 1873.
9 JOSE CARABASSA.

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY

NOTICE.

Buenos Ayres
AND
Montevideo
Tariff
FOR
TELEGRAMS.

10 Words, exclusive of Addresses:
1.00f. or $25 m/c.

Every additional 10 Words:
0.50f. or $13 m/c.

Arrangements having been made for the Transmission of Telegrams to all parts of Europe, the United States, Asia, Australia, &c. Messages are now received at the
COMPANY'S OFFICES,
and posted at Montevideo for the Lisbon Submarine Line.

Particulars of CHARGES, &c., may be obtained at the Company's Stations.

JOHN OLDHAM,
Manager.
cj—90 1m.jy4

ENGLISH
Millinery Establishment.

Mrs. McDOUGALL

Begs to advise her numerous Friends and Customers, that she has just received a Large and Fashionable Assortment of
MILLINERY, MANTLES, &c.,
Direct from
PARIS & LONDON,
And respectfully solicits the favor of an inspection.

71—CALLE BOLIVAR—71
cj—268 1m a03

TO ENGLISH TRAVELLER

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.

Charge age most Moderate.
Wines Superb.
Table d'Hote on Europe
Board, with Room, Gaslights, and Attendance
HOTEL DE LA PAZ,
Corner of Cangallo and Recoquista
cj—7

JOHN CUSHMAN.

THE Executors of the late Canon Fahy will be obliged to any Person advising them in they know who are the Heirs of the above, at native of Ireland, who died of Yellow Fever in 1871. cj—22 1m m3

ARGENTINE BANK.

31, 33, and 35 San Martin.

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M

PRESIDENT:
BERNARDO YRIGOYEN.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
D. ANACARSIS LANUS.

The rate of interest from the date, until further notice, will be—

ALLOWS.
On account current, - 6 per cent. per annum
Eight days' notice, - 7 „ „
15 days - - 8 „ „
90 days - - 8 „ „

CHARGES
On specie and currency 15 „ „ „

Money advanced on current account.

Bills and pagares discounted on conventional terms.

SAVINGS' BANK
Open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
On specie and currency 6 per cent. per annum.

MARCO DEL PONT.
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, May 20, 1873.
cj—1873. xp.5m 16

Advances.

LIBERAL ADVANCES

Made on Consignments of Produce to the United States of North America, Belgium, England, and South of Germany, by
ALFREDO JONAS & CO.,
161½ CALLE CANGALLO.

Wool-growers wishing to enjoy the full price of their product in the European or American markets, will find it greatly to their advantage to apply to
ALFREDO JONAS & CO.
161½—Calle Cangallo—161½
cj—146 xp o15 41

PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUEONS AYRES.

Business Hours, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Deposits of not less than $400 m/c and £f.16 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days they will be entitled to interest from the date of the deposit. All interest not collected shall at the end of each year be capitalised. All deposits at interest shall be entered in a book which the Bank will deliver to the depositors, in which all payments of interest and capital shall be entered, and all interest shall be payable after the first of the month, or on returning the deposit.

The Bank discounts bills with two signatures, having from seven to ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills of from seven days to six months, on the condition that at maturity they are paid in full.

The Bank draws at sight upon the following branches:—

DOLORES,	CHIVILCOY,
SAN NICOLAS,	MERCEDES,
LOBOS,	BARADERO
SALTO,	AZUL.

The Bank pays commission to Brokers on the first discounting of bills and promissory notes.

LOANS TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Bank lends to artizans and operatives sums from *Three to Twenty Thousand Dollars* on their own signature, taking as security a document with any well-known signature.

CREDITS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

1st. The Bank opens Accounts Current for commercial house.

RATES OF INTEREST.
ALLOWS—
Private depositors, 5 per cent. per annum m/c
Do. 5 do do. specie
To private depositors,
In account current 2 per cent per annum do.
Do 2 do do cur.

CHARGES—
Discounts in currency, 6 per cent. per annum
Do specie 6 do do

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
Secretary.
—cj—n23

GOVERNMENT MORTGAGE BANK

Offices—111 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

This Bank will be open to the Public on all business days from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

It advances on real estate to be repaid at long dates.

It pays Mortgage Certificates (Cedulas Hipotecarios) for the amount of the loan it advances, which bear an interest equal to that collected by the Bank.

The value of property offered in mortgage shall not be under two thousand patacons, nor the loan be less than 500 fuertes.

No loan can exceed half the value of the property mortgaged.

The Mortgagor shall bind himself to pay an annual sum so long as the mortgage lasts, said sum to represent the interest on the sum lent the amortization fund and commission to the Bank. This yearly sum shall be paid quarterly or half-yearly.

Series A—Quarterly.

Mortgage for 20 years 117 days, 8 per cent. interest, 2 per cent. amortization, and 1 per cent. commission.

Series B—Quarterly.

Mortgage for 27 years 270 days; 8 per cent. interest, 1 per cent. amortization, and 1 per cent. commission.

Series C—Half-yearly.

Mortgage for 20 years 190 days; 8 per cent. interest, 2 per cent. amortization, and 1 per cent. commission.

Series D—Half-yearly.

Mortgage for 28 years 5 days: 8 per cent interest, 1 per cent. amortization, and 1 per cent commission.

Upon the full payment of the yearly sums stipulated in the Mortgage, both property and Mortgagor shall be freed from all further obligation.

The Mortgagor shall be at liberty to anticipate the payments and to discharge the mortgage, all or in part.

Applications for mortgages must be made in writing, specifying the property offered, accompanied by the title deeds, the receipts of the Contribucion Directa tax, and setting forth that the property is free from all incumbrance, or if not the incumbrance that exists thereon, and which is to be paid off by the mortgage. The Secretary of the bank will supply applicants with the forms necessary as also the tables for amortization.

Quarterly mortgagers shall pay from 8th to 15th of each January, April, July and October, and half yearly mortgagors shall pay between the 8th and 15th of each January and July.

With the amortization fund, mortgage certificates (cedulas) shall be redeemed at par by quarterly and half yearly drawings.

The mortgage Bank pays the interest on the quarterly cedulas or mortgage certificates between the 31st December and 6th January, the 31st March and 6th April, the 30th June and 6th July, the 30th September and 6th October every year, and on the half yearly cedulas from the 31st December to 6th January, and from 30th June to 6th July.

The Mortgage Bank can act between the capitalist and mortgagor, free of charge in the way of realizing the cedulas, and for this purpose will receive deposits without interest, which will receive a preference, and which sums will be deposited in the Provincial Bank.

On and after the 15th February 1872 the Mortgage Bank will be open to the public.

Jose M. La Fuente,
Secretary.

111—CALLE SAN MARTIN—111
1—xp f7 12

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LIVERPOOL AND VALPARAISO LINE.

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Nos. 1 and 3 Touch at Rio Janeiro, Lisbon Bordeaux, and Liverpool.

Nos. 2 and 4 Touch at Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco. Lisbon, and Liverpool.

FOR
The Pacific.

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Rio Janeiro	£12	£ 6	£ 4
Bahia	20	6	10
Pernambuco	22	11	7
Lisbon	32	20	12
Bordeaux........	35	20	14
Liverpool........	35	20	16
Sandy Point	20	15	8
Valparaiso	40	30	15
Arico and Islay..	45	34	18
Callao	50	38	20

Children, under 12 years, half fare under 8 years quarter fare, and one child of a family under 3 years. free.

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A large reduction made to Theatrical and other Companies.

Table Wine supplied to all Passengers.

Freight on Specie at conventional rates.

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VANGUARD, OLGA, ARGENTINO.

The first-class well-known screw steamship
"VANGUARD,"
1446 Tons,
Is shortly expected in the River, and will be despatched for
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On her return from Rosario, calling at Montevideo.

These Steamers have been specially built for this Trade, and are fitted with every modern improvement, having accommodation of the best description for passengers.

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The names of the Steamers are as follow:
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ARIADNE, RHONE.

The first-class well-known Screw Steamship
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Will be despatched for
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ON THE
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This Company will despatch a Steamer with Mails every Month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

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From Buenos Ayres, on the 22d, to Falmouth Antwerp, and London, Calling at Montevideo.

Passengers, Parcels, and Specie will be landed at Falmouth, and forwarded to London by a special arrangement with the Great Western Railway Company.

Cargo will be received on board, 48 hours after arrival at this port, for London and the Continent, at through rates.

Passage money to Falmouth £35; to Antwerp, £35; to Rio Janeiro, $50 Pats. Freight or Specie one-half per cent. payable here.

All Letters must be taken to the Post-office.

For further particulars apply to the Agents—
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The first-class well-known Screw Steamship
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Sails for
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ON THE
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Cargo will be received on board 48 hours after arrival at this Port for Liverpool and the Continent, at through rates.

Passage Money to Liverpool or Antwerp £35.

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She has room for a limited number of SECOND-CLASS PASSENGERS at £25.

Carrying also Surgeons and Stewardesses.

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The Steamship
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LYONS, Commander,
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The R.M. Steamship
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2169 Tons.
HAIRBY, Commander,
Will be despatched for
ANTWERP and LIVERPOOL,
ON
MONDAY, 9th JUNE.
(Via Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, Lisbon)
Carrying H.B.M. Mails.
Passengers, Specie, Mails, &c., landed in Southampton.

In the Mail Steamers Table Wine is supplied Gratis to all Passengers.

Cargo will be received on board until noon on the day of sailing.

Specie and Parcels will be received at the Office of the Agents on the same day.

These Steamers are replete with every comfort, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

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London	do	....	35
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Lisbon	do	....	$f.150
Liverpool	3d Class	....	£15
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Southampton	do	....	15
Antwerp	do	....	15
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Are issued to parties wishing to bring out their friends from England. at the following rates:

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Apply to the Agents—
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ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

The undersigned has the honor to inform all Members of this Society, that arrangements are being made for the bringing out of Irish Emigrants to the River Plate at Reduced Fares

That already a Reduction of £3 per adult passenger has been offered, and that by return Mail the Society hopes to be able to conclude arrangements on the basis of £10 per Adult Passenger.

That for the better carrying out the views of the Society in this regard, a List is now opened for the Registry of all such Passages, which said List is in the hands of the Secretary of said Society, and all Members, anxious to avail themselves of such Reduction of Passage Money, are requested to communicate to the Secretary the Names and Residences of the Passengers required to be sent for.

Buenos Ayres, May 1, 1873.
THOMAS DUGGAN, Treasr.
cj—32ure 1m m

Messrs. Gebbie & Dodds

DRAPERS, TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS.

27 DEFENSA 27

We have always on hand an assortment of Goods received direct from England, suitable for Camp use.

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Rio de la Plata.

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Desde Lunes y hasta el fin del presente mes, la Oficina en Montevideo estará abierta desde las 9 de la Mañana hasta las 5 de la Tarde.

Desde el primero de Julio las horas seran desde las Ocho de la Mañana hasta las Siete de la Noche—como de costumbre.

JUAN OLDHAM,
Gerente.

Buenos Aires Mayo 24, de 1873.

August Bjorkman,

Painter, Glazier, and
PAPERHANGER,

BUENOS AYRES,
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Coffee roasted and ground daily on the premises.

Goods guaranteed and delivered free of chp 30 in the city.

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LETTERS OF CREDIT ON SOUTH AMERICA.
The NATIONAL BANK in LONDON, and all its BRANCHES in IRELAND issue
LETTERS of CREDIT,
Payable in the
RIVER PLATE,
To persons desiring to remit or bring money to South America, which will be paid at the current Rate of Exchange, without any charge.
Similar LETTERS of CREDIT may be obtained from
LUMB, WANKLYN AND CO.

The Labour Office.

DECREE
OF THE
National Government.

Considering the advantage to Immigrants of an Office where they would be supplied with work on landing, and there being funds enough at the disposal of the Immigration Department, as shown by the last Annual Report, the President of the Republic
DECREES:

Art 1. Let an Office be created under the name and title of "Labour Office." under the direction of the Immigration Committee.

Art. 2. The staff shall consist of a Head Clerk with salary of one hundred and fifty patacons per month, with an Assistant at fifty patacones per month, another fifty being also allowed for Office expenses.

Art. 3. Let it be communicated, published, and entered in the National Register.

SARMIENTO.
DALMACIO VELEZ SARSFIELD
ED. FOX, Secretary.
h..266 -p j24

Just Received,
A further Consignment of
LORNE
Highland Whisky.
A Really Good Dinner
CHAMPAGNE,
At a very moderate Price.
ITALIAN WINES,
BY THE
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MOSCATO PASSITO,
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We beg to call our attention to these WINES, as they are both choice and cheap.
GOOD DINNER SHERRY.
At $150 per dozen.
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In Bottles, and also in Octavis.
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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
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The Standard.
Ni falsi audeam, ni veri non audeam dicere.
CICERO.
FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1873.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The best news we have for our home readers is the excellent sanatory state of the city. Yellow fever in Montevideo has entirely died out. During the last ten days not a single case has occurred. People have regained confidence, and are flocking back in crowds from the country parts. A busy stir of life is every where observable in the streets of Montevideo, and all reason for quarantine restrictions is felt to have passed.

The authorities here are more than usually slow in yielding to public opinion, perhaps mindful of the dreadful lesson of 1871; nevertheless, it is probable that before the week closes quarantine will be abolished, and our connection with the sister Republic and Brazil become as free as ever. All the river steam boats are again running.

The Entre Riano revolution bids fair to give the government some trouble. Lopez Jordan has invaded his native province, and is at the head of his gaucho bands, who are said to be very numerous. Every where the people can get together valiant resistance was made, and as government was prompt in sending up troops, not a single town remains in the hands of the rebels. In the country parts, however, the rebels are undisputed masters, plundering and murdering at will. A call has been made for 10,000 National Guards; the Chambers, with becoming patriotism, voted double the number. Nevertheless, it must take many months before the army is able to take the field.

President Sarmiento has proposed to Congress to offer a reward of £20,000 sterling for the capture of Jordan, but the measure meets with great opposition.

On the morning of the 21st inst. a fire broke out in the old Custom House, known as the Huergo deposits. Thanks to the proximity of the river and the splendid character of the building more than to the efficiency of the fire-men, the fire was limited to a certain deposit. Most of the loss was covered by insurance in some of our English Companies. The frequency of fires together with the increasing height and extend of our buildings have forced upon the people a conviction that something must be done to form a proper fire brigade.

The inauguration of the Reading Rooms of the St. Patrick's Society took place on Thursday 15th inst. It was most numerously attended. The President of the Society Mr. Thos. Armstrong in the chair, Mr. Forrester's address was a remarkable paper and the club has ordered it to be translated and published in Spanish for the benefit of the native population. As will be seen by the prospectus one of the principal objects of the Society is to foment immigration from Ireland, and although only two months in existence much has been already done in this way.

The Municipality has published its report for the year 1872. It is an able document, and a 'precis' will be found in another column.

The autumn meeting of the Athletic Sports was well attended, thus proving that these manly games are not losing caste amongst us. Elsewhere will be found full particulars.

Some noise has recently been caused by reported gold mines in the Interior. Up to the present such speculations have been attended with very poor results, and the present attempt at creating a 'fever' is not generally believed in. Mr. Craufurd, who left for England per last mail, holds valuable lands which may give good results should his company be launched.

The state of the money market is fully depicted in our mercantile columns. We are passing through a mercantile crisis, brought on by over-speculation; the like of which we never before experienced, and it is impossible to say how it will all end. Immigration continues as strong as ever, and judging by the Custom House receipts, the trade of the place is as brisk as ever; still, the turn in the market is a sharp one, and will prove a very salutary lesson. The Provincial Bank has raised its rate from 6 to 8 per cent.

Exchange opened firm, but has dropped a little, and with the heavy balance of trade against the country, it is difficult to see how the rates can be maintained. The closing rates are—

On England, 49-49¼.
" Antwerp, 5.23.
" France, 5.24.

THE ENTRE-RIANO WAR

As there is great probability that this Entre-Riano rebellion will last for at least three months, and call for the combined energy of the other provinces to put down, the following sketch of E Rios, which we extract from the description given of that province in the second volume of the "River Plate Handbook," now in press, it may prove interesting to our readers, as it is the latest respecting that province, and the statistics given are official and can be relied on.

Entre Rios.

This province takes its name from the fact that it is 'between the rivers' Uruguay and Parana. Its area is 40,000 square miles, about the size of the Kingdom of Portugal, and in population it stands 3rd among the Argentine Provinces, coming next after Cordoba. It lies between 30.30 and 34 S. Lat., and is separated from Corrientes on the north by the Guayquiraro which falls into the Parana, and the Mocoretá which disembogues in the Uruguay.

Its first inhabitants were the Minuan, Chañá and Charrua Indians. The earliest Spanish settlers crossed over from Santa Fe in 1728, being descendants of those adventurers of Fort Sancti Spiritus who had intermarried with the natives; they routed the allied Indian forces at Matanza (now Victoria) and secured this fine country for farming purposes. The river Gualeguay which falls into the Parana divides Entre Rios into two almost equal parts: the eastern was a dependency of Buenos Ayres, the western of Santa Fe, until 1814, when the Province of E. Rios was created. The Director Posadas made Concepcion the capital, but in 1821 General Mansilla succeeded Ramirez in power and removed the seat of Government to Parana, formerly called La Bajada, which was moreover capital of the Argentine Confederation under General Urquiza, until the battle of Pavon, in 1861, removed the metropolis to Buenos Ayres, and left Concepcion again capital of Entre Rios.

The growth of this Province in late years has been amazing. At the close of the last century Azara estimated the population at 11,600, and in 1825 Nuñez put it down at 30,000. The first census was taken by General Urquiza, Governor of the Province, in 1849, and shewed 47,631 inhabitants. In a term of 20 years the population trebled, the national census of 1869 giving 134,271 souls, of which number 18,304 were foreigners. The number of those who could read or write, or were attending school, comprised 62,327, almost half the population. Among natives there are 1515 more men than women, and among foreigners 7276, shewing a total of 8,791 males over females.

Entre Rios is divided into 12 departments, which, with the date of their foundation and number of inhabitants, are as follow—

Department.	A.D.	Pop.
Parana	1730	18,649
Con. del Uruguay	1778	11 397
Gualeguay	1783	15,157
Gualeguaychu	1783	18,397
Nogoya	1793	9,0 6
Victoria	18 0	10,5 5
Concordia	1831	17,262
Diamante	1836	3,875
La Paz	1836	11,614
Tala or Rosario	1865	5,565
Villaguay	1865	8,172
Colon	1869	4,748

These departments may be classed in the following 3 groups—

1st. Parana, La Paz, Diamante, Victoria and Gualeguay; on the river Parana.

2nd. Concepcion, Gualeguaychu, Colon and Corcordia; on the Uruguay.

3rd. Nogoya, Tala and Villaguay; in the centre of the province.

Parana.

This department has an area of 4,000 square miles, between the Arroyos Hernandarias and Paracao, and extending inland from the banks of the Parana to the hills of Nogoya and Villaguay. The river bank is famous for its lime, which is exported to B. Ayres, and higher up is also found an excellent kind of chalk. The clay of the 'barrancas' or bluffs is often of a peculiar consistency and answers admirably for soap. Marine shells and fossils have been discovered in many of the lime beds; some ten years ago the editors of this book, with permission of Government, sent two vertebral fosils remains of a whale (which when alive must have measured close on 100 feet) as a present to the Irish Academy of Science; they were discovered many feet below the surface, miles from the sea.

The department comprises 9 districts, Paracao, Manga, Espinillo, Quebracho, Conchas, Tala, Maria Grande, Antonia Tomas, and Yeso, in all of which the chief occupation is cattle farming, except in the agricultural colony of Villa Urquiza, founded in 1853 on the banks of the Arroyo Conchas.

The woods abound in valuable timber, such as—nandubay, tala, espinillo, willow, laurel, guayabo, mistol and ceibo, the bark of the last-named being useful for tanning purposes. Indigo and cochineal are indigenous, and cotton was found to thrive so well that small quantities were raised and exported in 1864-65, but the industry died out from the dearness or scarcity of hands. Tobacco also does well; but the chief articles of agriculture are wheat and maize.

Concepcion.

Sometimes called Uruguay, and in former times Arroyo de la China, has an area of 2,000 sq. miles, watered by 8 streams, which give name to as many districts, viz—Molino, Tala, Potrero, Sauce, Genacito, Genú, Cala and Moscas. This department is bounded on the north by Colon, on the south by Gualeguaychu, on the east by the river Uruguay, and on the west by Villaguay. One fifth of the population is composed of foreigners, including 78 English. In the time of the late Gen. Urquiza most travellers visited this department for the purpose of seeing the palace of San Jose and experiencing the hospitality of its princely owner, or taking part in some of those periodical fêtes which attracted hundreds of guests.

Gualeguay.

Area 1200 sq. miles; between Nogoya and Tala on the north, Gualeguaychu on the east, Victoria on the west, and the river Paranacito on the south. The camps are admirably suited for sheep and cattle; the department comprises 8 districts—Capilla Vieja, Punta del Monte, Rincon Nogoya, Costa Nogoyá, Viscachas, Cuchillas, Medanos and Albardon. In population this is one of the most important departments; the foreign residents number 1807, or nearly one-eighth, being chiefly Italians and Spaniards with a sprinkling of French and English.

The town of Gualeguay is the 3rd in the province, coming even before the capital, and having 7,235 inhabitants.

Gualeguaychu.

Area 6,000 sq. miles, of which more than half is swamp, including the low grounds bordering on Paranacito, Tinta, Palmas, Ibicuy and other streams which make up the Delta of the Parana, where wood-cutters and charcoal-burners are the sole occupants and at intervals gather the bitter orange and wild peach which are so abundant. There is also a tract of about a thousand sq. miles of profitable swamp between the rivers Nancay, Paranacito, Gualeguay and Ibicuy, where the rank pasture is good for fattening horses or horned cattle, but not for sheep: here the farmers often put stock in the winter months, but as heavy floods occur some years they are then obliged to drive the cattle to the nearest high grounds, and in this manner much loss occurs. The high grounds are well suited for either pasture or agriculture, the valleys being watered by arroyos fringed with tala, espinillo, algarrobo, nandubay and other woods. This department is famous for its bees, and exports large quantities of honey and wax to B. Ayres and Montevideo. Among natural products may be mentioned lime-stone, which is found in many places; chalk on the banks of the Gualeyancito; and argillaceous loam on the Paranacito and Ibicuy. There are 11 districts; Sarandi, Costa Uruguay, Dos Hermanas, Altrecon, Cuchilla Redonda, Talitas, S. Antonio, Peguajo, Perdices, Ceibas, and Ibicuy: The population exceeds that of any other department except La Paz, and more than one-fourth are foreigners, including a number of English estancieros.

The town of Gualeguaychu is the second in the province and counts 9,776 inhabitants: it dates from the last century.

Nogoya.

Area, 2,000 square miles. This department is in the centre of the province, and derives its name from the Arroyo Nogoyá, which rises in the forest of Montiel, and after a course of 90 miles falls into the Paranácito. There are numerous valuable farms stocked with cattle and sheep spread over the six districts of Algarrobitas. Don Cristobal, Crucesita, Chiqueros, Sauce, and Montoya, there being everywhere abundance of excellent water. Besides the Nogoya river there are smaller streams; the Arroyo Medio, or Durazno, for twenty miles marks the boundary with Villaguay on the north, and has two tributaries called Piedras and Tunas. The Don Cristobal rises in the Cuchilla Grande and falls into the Nogoyá. The Obispo marks the limit with Tala and falls into Arroyo Chiqueros. The census gives 314 foreigners in this department.

The town of Nogoyà dates from the last century and counts 2118 inhabitants, the proportion being almost 4 women to 3 men: in the whole department there are 300 more females than males, which disproportion is not found in any other part of Entre Rios, although often met with in Cordoba and other provinces that have suffered from civil war.

Victoria.

Area, 13600 square miles; between Diamante, Nogoya, Gualeguay and the swamps bordering the Parana. This department was the first occupied by the Spaniards, who defeated the Indians with great slaughter (1728), and hence the place obtained the name of Matanzas (until a few years ago, it was changed to Victoria): the Charrua tribe was driven across the Uruguay into the Banda Oriental, and the less warlike Minuanes conformed to the rule of the conquerors, and intermarried with them. The town of Victoria, built in 1810 on the Paranacito, a northern branch of the delta of the Parana, is chiefly remarkable for the exportation of lime, the river being navigable for steamers and sailing vessels; it has a population of 4650, including the usual local authorities. The department comprises seven districts—Rincon, Nogoya, Laguna Pescado, Corrales, Quebrachito, Pajonla, Rincon Doll, Montoya. The soil, like the rest of the province, is very fertile, but agriculture is very limited, the chief occupation being pastoral. of the entire population one-tenth are foreigners (1124), and one-half of these are Italians.

Concordia.

Area, 6000 square miles; bounded on the north by the Mocoreta arroyo, which is the frontier with Corrientes, on the south by the Arroyo Grande, on the east by the River Uruguay, and on the west by the stream Feliciano, which separates this department from La Paz. There are thirteen districts—Ayuy, Yuguery, Yerna, Compas, Moreira, Federal, Diego Lopez, Alencio Feliciano, Federacion, Tatuti, Mandiobi, and Gualeguaycito.

Concordia is a thriving town of 5498 inhabitants, the men being 15 per cent. more numerous than the women. It is a port of the Uruguay, nearly opposite Salto, and has much trade, notwithstanding a dangerous reef of rocks called Corralitos. The old port of Concordia was a league lower down. The local traffic of Concordia is represented by six steamers and thirteen sailing vessels, in the aggregate 1774 tons, being greater than any other port in the province except La Paz. The general traffic is so great that the Customs returns for 1871 show a splendid increase.

Federacion is a village of 1656 inhabitants, males 20 per cent. more than females: it is on the Upper Uruguay, near the Gaudisoby hills, and almost in front of the village of Constitucion in the Oriental Republic.

The department is thinly populated (17,262) and shows 3037 foreigners, including some English estancieros.

Diamante.

Area 1,500 sq. miles; situate on the Parana bank between Arroyos Paracas on the north and the embouchure of the Doll on the south, and extending inland till the Cuchilla Grande marks the limit with Nogoya. The village of Diamante stands on Punta Gorda a bluff 250 feet over the Parana; it is the residence of a Gefe Politico, Justice of Peace, receiver of Customs, commander of Nat. Guard and 882 other inhabitants. The department comprises four districts—Salto, Palmar, Costa Grande and Isletas. In population (3 875) this department is the lowest of the 12 composing the Province and counts only 75 Europeans.

La Paz.

This frontier department is separated from Corrientes by the Guayquiraro; its area in 5,000 sq. miles, including a large portion of the forest of Montiel, and it is watered by the Feliciano, Guayquiraro, Hernandarias and Alcaraz, all tributaries of the Parana. Cattle-farming is the sole occupation and the country is sparsely settled, the districts bordering on the frontier being at times infested by matreros or vagabonds who hide in the woods.

There are 11 police districts viz: Tacuaras, Feliciano, Alcaraz, Yeso, Hernandarias, Estacas, Banderas, Basualdo, Manantiales, Chañar and Mulas; the first 7 depending from the Gefatura of La Paz, the others from San Feliciano.

In 1836 the village of Caballu Cuatia was founded, about ¼ of a mile from where the town of La Paz, begun ten years later, now stands, on the bank of the Parana. This is a river-port of some importance, where the steamers call almost daily, going up or down, and for its own immediate traffic it maintains 3 steamboats and 15 sailing vessels, in the aggregate 3,219 tons.

The population counts 3,438 or one-third of the whole department, which latter includes 696 adult foreigners. The large cattle-farm of Mr. Haycroft is in this department. Agriculture is almost unknown. Cochineal, indigo and quinine are spontaneous, as also 'granadillo' from the leaves of which the poorer people obtain a kind of tea.

The village of San Jose de Feliciano has 552 inhabitants. Lime-stone and chalk are abundant, as well as varieties of excellent timber.

Tala.

Otherwise called Rosario, has an area of 1600 square miles, in the heart of the province, comprising four districts, viz.: Tala, Cle, Raicés, and Sauce, which take their names from arroyos flowing through them. The River Gualeguay, which forms the eastern boundary, is fringed with ñandubay, algarroba, red willow, etc. This department and the adjacent one are of recent formation. The camps are in much request for grazing farms. The village of Tala has 1197 inhabitants. The department is one of the smallest as to population, and counts only 288 foreigners.

Villaguay.

Area, 5000 square miles, between La Paz on the north, Concepcion on the south, Concordia on the east, and Tala on the west. This is the thinnest populated part of the province—less than two inhabitants per square mile; includes a great portion of the Forest of Montiel, which covers seven thousand square miles, or nearly one-fifth of the entire province. The houses are nearly all ranchos with thatched roof. There are only 184 foreigners, chiefly Italians and French, in the department, which comprises six districts, viz.: Bergara, Lucas, Sauce, Luna, Mojones, and Rayces: these are watered by numerous streams, such as San Gregorio, Curupy, Rayces, Ortiz, and Adivinos. The village of Santa Rosa de Villaguay contains 1061 inhabitants, and is the residence of the departamental authorities. It stands on the left bank of the Arroyo Villaguay.

Colon.

Area, 1100 square miles; lies north of Concepcion and south of Concordia, and comprises five districts, viz.: San Jose, Arroyo Grande, Pospos, Puntas Gualeguaychu, and Arroyo Urquiza: This department was formed so late as 1869, on account of the growing importance of the San Jose colony, founded by General Urquiza in 1856 on the bank of the Uruguay opposite Paysandu, in a picturesque locality embracing 30 square miles of a settlement, where the village of Port Colon now stands, with 702 inhabitants.

The population of the department is 4748, of which nearly one-half is made up of Swiss, French and Italian colonists.

MOTEVIDEO.

Wednesday, May 14th.

The hasty return of so many people to town has doubtless been the cause of a revival of the fever when apparently almost extinct. As soon as the cold weather began, last week, numbers of fugitives returned from Santa Lucia and the other remote districts, but those who were domiciled in the suburbs had more prudence. Half-a-dozen new cases or deaths daily marked the whole of last week, and the number has not diminished in the last four days. Yesterday for example there were three deaths and five new cases; to-day one death and four new cases. Much as the trade is crippled by the interruption of traffic with B. Ayres it can be neither the duty nor interest of any one to diminish the real facts, for the fever is not yet over, and if the long files of furniture waggons in Calle 18 de Julio indicate sanguine outsiders returning to town this may only prolong the fever by giving it new fuel ere the embers are extinct.

Mercantile folks look on the occasion as gloomy; what with the tightness of the money-market and the loose aspect of affairs in Entre Rios, there is little to cheer us. Yet it may be laid down as an axiom in the River Plate that when matters look very bad they are on the point of mending, and a gloomy season seldom lasts long. Every six months, indeed, we have some trouble, such as war, sickness, drought &c., and everybody says the country is going to the dogs. But as Galileo said "*e pur muove,*" and, sure enough, it does move along.

As regards Banda Oriental the political situation seems better than people have seen it for some years. The little towns are feeling a great impulse of late: at Santa Lucia, Canelones, San Ramon, Tala, Pando, &c. you see building very active, and new shops opened. The estancieros are also in good spirits, and pay up the Contribucion Directa more cheerfully than before, but they complain of the growing impunity for crime.

It is every way likely that the sickness will disappear before the end of this month and business prove doubly active in June. At present most of the shops are still shut and the principal stir seems among lottery sellers, who are more importunate than ever. The tramways do a brisk business, and the Central Uruguay Railway ought to give a dividend of 5 per cent. this half year. The works are now finished to Florida, but the authorities have not yet given a site for the station, and the line will hardly open for three months yet. Mr. Ware's bridge over the Pintado is a fine work.

Custom-house Fire.

Yesterday morning at eight, a.m., some Custom-house cartmen down at the old Custom-house deposits, between Calles Belgrano and Venezuela, thought they saw smoke issuing from the Custom-house deposit store known as the HUERGO deposits, No. 147, Calle Balcarce. The deposit was locked, and had been locked all night; no one had as yet entered the store, therefore, the cartmen paid little attention to it at first; but the smoke grew worse, and as generally whereever there is smoke there must be fire, they gave the alarm, and a hunt was made for the key. Before the key was brought one knew from the smoke that so gracefully curled through the top of the door that thingswere in a bad way inside, and as these deposits, 147, 145, 143, 141, 139, 137, 135, 133 and 131, Calle Balcarce, are known as the HUERGO deposits, and are *wet* deposits, the moment the news of the fire spread there was little short of a panic, as all the wine, aguardiente, caña, kerosene, and other spirits, were deposited there.

There was some little delay in getting the key and opening the deposit, but the instant it was opened one vast volume of flame burst forth which lashed the street and singed the spectators. Up to 10 o'clock there were but few in the street; the peons were mustered, the neighbouring deposits were more or less emptied, and one engine was on the ground. The Huergo deposits extend from one street to the other, and being constructed on the side of a 'barranca,' they are two storey in Calle Balcarce, whilst but one storey on the back street; thus the ground or floor deposits in Calle Balcarce are vaults in the back street, and it was in the last deposit of all, No. 147 Balcarce, and adjoining Wilks's old stable yard, that the fire began. The deposit was jammed full of pipes of wine and aguardiente; it was built into the solid earth, and with a 'boveda' or brick arched roof tied by iron bonds. On the floor above which was all solid masonry or work, were the great sugar deposits of the city, and here were deposited some six thousand barrels of European refined sugar. Never in the annals of Buenos Ayres was such a fire witnessed in this city, and never had the people of this city such a proof of the splendid solidity of the ancestral edifices of Buenos Ayres—the great brick walls white with heat, the arched boveda roof one solid mass of fire, the vault itself only to be compared to the crater of a volcano, with now and then the irruption caused by the bursting of the pipes. Had the edifice been of modern construction, Buenos Ayres would have followed in the wake of Boston and Chicago; but the solid masonry of the old Spanish builders resisted the most powerful element known to man: the hundreds of pipes in the deposits, 147 and 145, burnt up, yet the very sugar on the floor above remained untouched!! It is in the presence of such a terrific fire that we recognize that excellence of workmanship which now-a-days is discarded. The awful heat that rushed through the office where stood the street door was such that whilst some of the firemen stood with the hose in hand playing on the fire, others played on the firemen themselves to keep them from exhaustion. To look into the glowing deposit was almost to look into H—l.; yet on the floor above, separated by certainly not more than three feet thick of a floor, stood policemen, visitors, and Custom-house guards. The sight was, indeed, extraordinary.

At 11 o'clock the bells rang out, and in the streets leading to the scene of disaster there was a slight current of people, but nothing like what one sees in a European or North American city. A fire engine was creeping along the Plaza pulled by some policemen when the shout came up from calle Defensa for water, water! One of the editors of this paper yielding to the impulse rushed over to help in pushing the engine; crowds that were passing saw the act and followed, and away rattled the engine at lightning speed across the old Plaza, down Calle Balcarce and into the blazes, for now the street was in blazes. Five engines were now got at work, but to get the fire under they might as well have had a watering pot. The fire began flowing into the street, and Mr. Chief of Police O'Gorman and Mr. Casares at once sent 'vigilantes to the river to bring up some carts of river sand, which absorbed the burning fluid admirably for a while, but soon also began to burn.

As it was now evident thet the fire could not be got under, and that whatever was in the deposits No. 147 and 145 would perish, gangs of peons were sent round into the back street to empty the deposits up stairs of some six thousand barrels of sugar. In a few moments hundreds of sugar barrels were piled across Calle Belgrano at the corner of Defensa, and the large space facing Santo Domingo was covered with sugar barrels. Such a quantity of sugar would be sufficient, one might suppose, for the whole republic for the next five years: yet the barrels still came rolling out.

Give up your treasures, oh! Custom House; and let us see things as they are.

Away down at the foot of Calle Belgrano another string of peons were rolling out bordalesas of wine and caña. At the sight of such a vast sea of pipes and bordalesas, one grasps the real causes at work in our money market.

Verily, we believe, if the fire took place at the Custom House in London a greater turn-out of French wine and sugar could not be made. Well, the flames kept on, and the great fireman on the occasion, Mr. James Barton, held his own in the face of the flames, hose in hand, fairly wet through and through by industrious fellows who kept pouring buckets of water upon him and Mr. Chief of Police O'Gorman to keep them from being roasted alive. The side wall of deposit No. 147 now gave way in part, and bang went the flames into the next deposit. Now all is black; but what's that explosion after explosion inside? 'Tis the pipes bursting, and out shoots the flame into the street. Hatchet in hand, O'Gorman and Barton cut down the door, and one unfortunate fireman, who had penetrated too far, was dragged out exhausted; they poured buckets of water upon him, but if they gave him a little of the liquor pouring about on all sides it would have been more to the point "Hands to the engine," is now the shout, and young men and old men, rich men and poor men, all were now heroes in the strife. Away went the engine and torrents of water, now poured on the devoted building; stand from under; stand out Barton; keep back O'Gorman! we heard on all sides as we worked up and down, up and down the graceful fire engine of Messrs. Corti Riva; well, it is good to be equal to the occasion, and to bear a hand on such an emergency is the duty of every citizen—people think the wall in front is about to give way, but it didnt. Glorious old wall, a wall as thick as the STANDARD office wall—and a roof the same as over Bullrich's office. Ten in thousands on that wall; and the wal stood, and the wall saved the town and conquered the fire, and blessed be the hand that built that wall; for readers the truth before everything, it was the splendid solidity of that wall that saved the rest of the Custom House, and saved the town.

The supply of water was the best we have seen at any previous fire; we want more engines and more hose. But at such a fire as yesterday water amounts to nothing; the water flowed out of the deposits back into the streets one sheet of flame, like the gravy around a plum pudding at Christmas. The carts with sand stopped the flow on punch and negus for a while; but at noon the whole floor of the first deposit was one liquid flame, and the pipes in the adjoining deposits were now cleared, so that nothing but the brave old building stood the battle field, but it stood it well. Some confusion was now caused by press gangs at the street corners. All the hands at the engines were fairly blown out, and new hands were required; the number of dumb-driven cattle looking on was humiliating, but zaz in you go, and the policemen are now marking their men for the engine. This pumping business was tolerably hard work enough, as the engines were run up to the doors of the deposit. What with the up and down work, the roasting, belching flames, the tossing of buckets here, there, and everywhere, hats off, and for ever done for, standing in seven inches of splashing mud, coat, waistcoat and pantaloons destroyed; the affair of the engines was still enough.

Amongst those who signally exerted themselves to save the Custom-house and save the town, are men of every nationality; one of the first men on the ground to give aid was an Irishman. Mr. Duffy; but the man of the day was Barton, who stood drenched through and through, and never flinched; his brother, the druggist, was also most ceaseless in his exertions.

That man yonder with hose in hand is Mr. Woodgate; beside him is Dawney of the Water Works, who is in his element; hard by him is Burton who has laid by electricity and taken to the hose, behind him is Traut another Telegraph man, but where is Furze, or Newman, or Allen? Beccar of the Bolsa will require new clothes, Prof. Murray and Ramsay of Bates stokes have just escaped the press gang. Hands to the engine gentlemen, no matter who you are, where are your patrons that they are not on the ground to work up and down. Casares stood in the breach the whole day, but now the water gives out and better still the fire gives out. We hurried from the scene satisfied of one fact, that a house with a boveda roof needs no insurance, and that the good old builders of B. Ayres, left behind them master pieces of work which defy time and mock the elements.

INAUGURATION OF THE SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY'S READING ROOMS.

Last Thursday evening will long be remembered by the Irishmen in the River Plate. The opening of their reading rooms was a victory due more to the natural current of events than to any individual efforts; and we may safely say that the rising importance of the Irish population in this hemisphere is the real founder of this association. The magnificent suite of rooms were brilliantly lighted up, and tastefully decorated with flags; from the ceiling to the mantle piece hung the same gorgeous Irish flag that 40 years ago graced the banquet in B. Ayres to General O'Brien, one of San Martin's aide-camps. Times have wonderfully changed since then, but there were present on Thursday night Irishmen who recollect that banquet, and the glories that encircled the brow of that distinguished fellow countryman, General O'Brien, who fought and bled for the dearly won liberties of the River Plate. Spacious as are the reading rooms of this Society every corner was filled before 8 o'clock, the smoking room, conversation room, and reading room were all crowded. Such a gathering not even the directors of the Society anticipated. The chair was occupied by the president of the Society, Mr. Thomas Armstrong, one of the wealthiest capitalists of Buenos Ayres. On either side sat the Vice-presidents, next the Secretary, and down through the long rooms were seated countrymen from camp and town who had crowded in to assist on this auspicious occasion; nearly all the members and officers of the Society wore green rosettes. We doubt if any other nationality in the Plate could on so short a notice have succeeded in getting together so numerous and so influential a meeting.

The President of the Society, Mr. Thomas Armstrong, took the chair at 8 o'clock, and in calling the meeting to order, thanked his fellow countrymen for the distinction they paid him in naming him to be the first President of the first Irish Society every started in the Plate; he looked upon the society and these reading rooms as the best move ever made in this country for Irishmen, as a sound, practical and useful move, and he promised the society his very fullest support. He regretted his inability to attend former meetings, but he assured his friends that it would always afford him the greatest pleasure to attend their meetings and to help in a movement which met with his fullest support. (Cheers).

The Secretary then read the minutes of the last meeting and the correspondence received during the week.

Mr. E.T. Mulhall rose to propose that the ordinary business of the eighth ordinary meeting of this society stand over, to hear the inaugural address of Mr. Director Forrester. Dr. Kelly seconded the motion, which passed 'nem con.'

Mr. Mathew Forrester then came forward, and standing at the head of the room delivered the following inaugural address, which was listened to with breathless attention and frequently interrupted by rapturous applause—

I have had the honor of being appointed to deliver an Inaugural Address on the occasion of the opening of the new saloons of the St. Patrick's Society, and, much as I may feel my own incapacity to do justice to the importance of the subject, as being an effort far beyond my powers, still it is an honor which I so highly prize that I would have exceedingly regretted having had to decline it, although I am likely to disappoint the flattering expectations which my kind friends had formed of my ability to address them.

To-night we inaugurate the permanent habitation of a society which is likely to exercise great influence, not only on the nationality which founded it, but also on the country in which we live. The Irish residents in the River Plate form no insignificant portion of the population; they are to be found in all the different branches of trade, and their industry and perseverance and intelligence have tended to aggrandize and exalt the several occupations to which they have turned their attention. Amongst them are to be found millionaires (like our worthy president, whom I am pleased to see in his place to-night) (cheers). Men, who after years of patient toil, have become rich in this world's goods, and richer still in the good opinion of their fellow men. Amongst them are to be found commercial men, who, mingling mercantile enterprise with liberality, are justly considered to be types of that great spirit of modern civilization which civilizes without violence, conquers without devastation. Amongst them are to be found wealthy estancieros, those pioneers of the desert and outposts against barbarism, who, temporarily setting aside the amenities and comforts of a more civilized life, are opening up the pampa, and making it give forth those fruits of the earth with which God and nature has so bountifully endowed it (cheers). These are the fathers of our future landed aristocracy, whose heritage will be prized as being the result of patient labour and disinterested self denial—a heritage more glorious than any descended from the rapacious hands of a marauding ancestor (Cheers).

These are some of the principal types of the Irish residents in the River Plate, and their occupations all tend towards the same goal; the furtherance of that great modern civilization to which I have just alluded—a civilization founded on toil, industry, perseverance and intelligence, tinctured with that spirit of religion, and faith in the goodness of God which teaches us "to do unto others as we would be done by."

But although forming so important a portion of the community, there has been little co-operation amongst them. Their efforts however praiseworthy, were isolated. They required that union which gives strength. An organization alike free from political bias, and sectarian strife—such a national organization, as would direct their efforts to the attainment of the greatest possible amount of good, not only for themselves but for their countrymen, and for the country they live in.

Hence arose the "St. Patrick's Society." I do not know who claims the honour of initiating the idea, but it was a noble idea, and the initiator deserves well of his countrymen. The objects of the Society are clearly stated in the bye-laws. Certainly they form an ample and noble programme—caring for the sick, helping the distressed, providing for the fatherless, counseling the stranger, fomenting immigration. May success crown the efforts of the Society; may prosperity be the reward of such disinterested benevolence!! (Applause).

Before proceeding to speak of the more important purposes of the society, allow me to call your attention, estancieros, to the importance of this club to yourselves personally. It will be your place of reunion when you come to spend a few days in the city, where you can meet your friends and talk over your business; where you will have the latest newspapers, which will keep you in communion with the old associations of other times, as well as "al corriente" with the news of the day, so that instead of being the solitary recluse of a few years ago, depending on a friend for the chance perusal of a stray newspaper, you will be brought more in contact with the requirements of modern life, and be better able to organise your plans for your own future welfare and protection. The club room has been a move in the right direction, as there is nothing like opportunities in conversation, and intercourse with our fellows, to eradicate those petty prejudices and small ideas which an isolated position in society serves to foster. Information is generous, and the more it is imparted to others, the wealthier becomes the imparter. This may seem a paradox, but the axioms of knowledge are very different from those of political economy.

As the encouragement of Irish emigration to the River Plate is one of the principal objects of the association, I may be pardoned a slight digression in order to show the anomalous position of my countryman at home, a position which makes it desirable for him to seek another home, away from the overshadowing influence of a powerful but mistaken friendship. A friendship which absorbs all the honour, but metes out to us rather more than our fair proportion of discredit. I wish to be careful in my expressions so that nothing I may say should wound the most tender subceptibilities of the most fastidious Englishman in the country. I have many friends amongst them, and many of them have come nobly forward in support of the principles of this society. And I do not speak of them so much individually, as of the tendency of their policy collectively, a policy which is grasping and egotistical in the extreme. It may be that my country but obeys that law of nature, by which the stronger dominates the weaker. Amongst foreigners, and even amongst ourselves the glory which attaches to such Irish names as Burke, Berkeley, Wellington, Laurence or Cairns all goes to the credit of England, whereas Ireland has to content herself with the doubtful fame which circles around some political agitator.

When the very name of Irishman is mentioned, some political firebrand, railway "navy," or some grotesque figure in frieze coat, start up in the English imagination. Whereas when an Englishman is spoken of, we would never think of associating the name with a Cornish or Lancashire miner, Staffordshire potter Warwickshire farm labourer or Birmingham puddler. I will not attempt to account for the reasons which cause this impression, nor will I do the great English people the injustice to think that they desire to perpetuate it. I respect the English people. I venerate that spirit of sturdy independence which has battled against tyranny, which setting aside all chimerical and visionary theories, has with upright purpose gone straight forward in the march which has placed her in the proud position she occupies in the vanguard of progress and civilization. [Applause.] I admire all this and give her the full meed of credit. But I cannot conceal from myself that in all her greatness and magnanimity, she has misunderstood a neighbouring people, quite as generous, quite as full of the lofty aspirations that lead to greatness as she herself is possessed of. [Tremendous applause and clapping of hands.]

The severities of other times have given way to the more benevolent solicitude of to-day, and I believe that as we forget past grievances, oil will be poured on the troubled waters, and that many of Ireland's troubles will cease. But even this must be meted out to us by the English measure; we must see as they see, or not so see at all. That same spirit of self-reliance which I applaud so much when applied to their own affairs becomes a sort of tyranny when dealing with others.

> "Rich gifts wax poor when givers prove unkind."

To confer a favor, it must be conferred after their own fashion, quite irrespective of the different temperament they may have to deal with. They act on the proverb "What is sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander," forgetting the equally pungent one, "What is one man's meat is another man's poison"; and to a sensitive, high-spirited people like the Irish such a course of treatment is uncongenial.

It will be necessary to glance at the suitability of the Irishman as a subject for emigration. His early associations render him ready, nay, anxious to make a change; and the great love which he bears to his own country, a love which is only extinguished with death, makes him cling, in his adopted country, to the roof which shelters him and the land he lives in. This is a valuable feeling, and should be cherished. Then his adaptability to circumstances, bearing with patience what others would chafe under. His innate fun and gallantry are a source of enjoyment both to himself and others.

I need not touch on the hopeless penury of the British laborer—the struggle for dear life—the battle for daily bread—'Hope's morn that knows no waking.' By the Englishman it is borne with that stolid, matter-of-fact indifference which looks to nothing beyond, which finds its greatest solace in the tap-room, drowning the ills he makes no effort to remedy. It sits more lightly on the Irishman: though want may pinch the body, it does not stupify the mind; he bears his cross with a lightness of heart worthy of a better fortune.

Let us change the picture. Let us leave the gloom of the overcrowded house and enter into the glorious sunshine. Our limbs were cramped, our sight was dimmed, our faculties were benumbed. Let us move our ground; let us shift under the broad firmament, away from the fumes that intoxicate, away from the want that chills, and stand up in the face of our Maker as intelligent, reasonable beings.

I have travelled over a great part of the United States of North America, and I have witnessed the wonderful progress of that wonderful people. I visited what were their Indian Territories, when the Red man roamed at pleasure over the plains, depending for his sustenance on the produce of his bow and arrow, smoking his pipe in peace with all the ease of assured possessorship. I have traversed over the immense prairies of Illinois, through the charming glades of Iowa, and by the clear brooks of Minnesota, before those solitudes were disturbed by the whistle of the locomotive, when the deer were almost as plentiful as the ostrich on the Pampa, when the prairie bird and prairie flower were unmolested by the footstep of man, or the scythe of the mower. Now these territories are populous states, teeming with all the life and vigour of active civilization; these solitary prairies and glades are solitary no longer. I have been in the city of Chicago when it was little more than an ugly heap of wooden formed houses, with a population of about 29,000 inhabitants; now it is a city of palaces with over 300,000. I have lived in St. Louis, and was a guest at the inauguration of the first railroad west of the Mississippi (as I was a spectator at that of the first in the Argentine Republic); then St. Louis had about 80,000 inhabitants, now it has over 320,000.

I dearly love the remembrance of these old scenes, and imagination often takes me back to placid "Pouchartrain," to the barbaric life with the Red man on the plains, and to the solitudes of Laramie and the Yellow Stone. I suppose I love them the more because they are solitudes no longer. The Iron Horse is almost as much at home there now as the buffalo was then—the stern-wheeled boat has explored the sinuosities of every rivulet, frightening the sluggard turtle on the bank and the turkey in the bush. The prairie grass has made way for the majestic maize and the life supporting wheat. Where stood the wigwam of the Indian, now stands the hut of the squatter—the smoke from whose log cabin "gracefully curls" into an atmosphere resounding with the hum and bustle of civilized life. (Tremendous applause).

I am not an old man, and my experience cannot extend back to such a great distance. Then what has been the wizard power that has effected such changes in such a short space of time? The days of enchantment are passed when such feats as we have read of in the 'Arabian Nights' can be conjured up by the wand of the magician. We live in the nineteenth century, and it is the wizard of this practical age which has caused the transformation. The power of immigration has done it. That power which, raising man out of the trance of ages, has opened up to him a glorious prospect, telling him to work and persevere, and that success will crown his efforts. In his own country a bare existence, working daily for daily bread, still a hewer of wood and drawer of water, the machine works on with

> "Poverty's insuperable bar,"

staring him in the face, and forbidding him to try and surmount it. Give him the chance, and show him the bright goal shining afar, and soon the machine is transformed into a reasoning being, eager to enter into the conflict. [Great cheers].

This aided by wise laws and considerate concessions, has enabled the United States to transform the desert into a garden, to convert a few revolted provinces into the most powerful empire in the world. [Cheers]. And this is what the St. Patrick's Society is attempting to do in South America, and this, with the help of God is what they will do. The blessing will be two fold, to the mother country and the country of adoption. [tremendous cheering and clapping of hands.]

Here we have a virgin soil not less fertile. Here we have boundless plains which, like the rock in the desert to the touch of the prophet, only require the hand of the cultivator to yield a hundred-fold! Here we have magnificent rivers where the keel of the steamer has never glided. Here we have riches untold, which only require the "Open Sesame" of Labor to draw them from their hiding places. Here we have a climate inferior to none in the world, and superior to most; the life-instilling breezes of the plains, making it an enjoyment to exist.

But I am on dangerous ground. When I speak of the grandeur of this country, and of its capabilities of improvement, my enthusiasm overmasters me, and imagination takes the rein. So I must change the subject, and from inert matter turn to men.

I know that I will be met by cavillers who will tell me that there is no analogy between this country and the United States—that the Anglo-Saxon trunk was a more likely tree to engraft on than the Iberian. If we go to origins, I might be disposed to question this, but do not care to enter into any discussion on the subject. But I cannot think that men of the same race as the old Carthagenians, Romans and Visigoths should form so contemptible an ancestry, or that the Saxon franklin or Norman baron is so far superior to the Spanish hidalgo.

Let us turn again to the United States, and enquire how much of the old English character is recognizable in the American citizen of to-day, and we will find that it would be difficult to trace any resemblance. His mode of thought, his mainspring of action, is quite distinct. The influx of immigration has changed even the physical appearance of the man, and he now stands almost a distinct type.

So it will come to be here, and as the Irish tinge is not the least charming in the colouring that make up the American character, so I trust that it will form no inconsiderable part in what is likely to be the great South American Republic. And that as our patron St. Patrick disseminated the pure doctrine of Christianity amongst the heathens, so will the Irish people, true to their traditional history, instil into the future race, that spirit of generosity, benevolence, and disinterestedness which so eminently characterises them; that the light hearted sons of the Esmerald Isle with their.

> "Love of right and scorn of wrong."

will shine out under the Southern Cross, showing that although a nation may be repressed, it is irrepressible, that with the tenacity of a great vitality, it is not to be annihilated, but will like the fabled Phœnix rise from its ashes, and make its presence be felt in the kindlier shelter of its new home. [Immense applause].

Mr. Gamble moved a special vote of thanks to Mr. Director Forrestor for his beautiful and eloquent address.

Mr. Lowe seconded. Passed nem. con.

Mr. Mulhall moved that Mr. Armstrong vacate the chair, and that Mr. Patrick Brown occupy same.

Seconded by Mr. Duggan and passed.

Mr. Patrick Brown then took the chair, and after a few remarks from the Secretary and Mr. Nicholas Lowe, who stated that it would, indeed, have been a pleasing thing for him when he landed first in this country to have found a society like this, and reading-rooms, where he could see his countrymen, and find the papers.

Mr Mulhall rose and proposed a vote of expressive thanks to Mr. Thomas Armstrong, president of the St. Patrick's Society of Buenos Ayres, for his dignified conduct in the chair.

Seconded by Mr. Duggan: passed unanimously.

Dr. Kelly moved an adjournment. The meeting then dissolved, and as the president left the rooms he was cheered to his carriage door.

* * *

THE MUNICIPAL REPORT FOR 1872.

To abuse the Municipality is one of the standing fashions of the day. If it rains and Mr. Grumbler wets the tip of his nose, the Municipality is to blame for not having put an umbrella into Mr. Grumbler's fist; every mishap is placed to the account of the corporation, invariably on the wrong side of the ledger; we never by any chance enter an item to our own carelessness, to our habitual disrespect for municipal laws, nor to our determination to be dissatisfied with everything emanating from the Municipality.

I have read the blue-book just issued by the corporation, reporting on the work gone through during the past year; although the report is condensed as much as possible it yet embraces 280 pages.

There were forty seven British subjects admitted to the mens' hospital during the year, these cost the Municipality thirty five thousand one hundred dollars. The British hospital in my opinion is sufficiently rich to attend to the wants of Her Majesty's destitute and infirm subjects.

During the year 2616 patients were admitted and 2173 discharged cured; this hospital costs the Municipality close on two million dollars yearly; the expenses of the lunatic asylum are over half a million, the Lazareto more than a quarter of a million, the three Cemeteries nearly half a millions, the poor-house more than half a million, the schools more than two million, the prisons about one million. I had better stop short here so as not to frighten you with figures.

At the Asilo de Mendigos (poor-house) there are one hundred and twenty four men and fifty one women; strange as it may read it is nevertheless a fact that there are more Italians at the poor-house than Argentines. Would the English millionaires of the River Plate believe that there are four of their countrymen and two of their countrywomen at the poor-house?

It appears there is only one cockpit in the city, these gambling establishments pay a ten thousand dollar patente. There are 397 billiard tables, 550 four wheeled carriages, 136 two wheeled carriages and 3778 carts in the city.

There are only 2673 shops using weights or measures given in the report; this must be a mistake.

During the year 1872 seven hundred and forty-one prisoners were lodged in the principal prison, Plaza Victoria.

The new Gas Company is bound by contract to light two thousand street lamps on the 1st of March next, and two thousand more on 31st of December 1874.

The employees of the Municipality are very numerous, and with the exception of those employed at the hospitals and similar establishments, give very little work in return for their salaries.

There is an inspector of gas with a salary of four thousand per month; what he does is best known to himself: the public who pay taxes to support him could dispense with his services as at present performed. The Inspector of Higiene, with a salary of three thousand five hundred dollars per month, may be of great utility, but he will find it difficult to convince the public of his utility hitherto. There are besides some fourteen parochial inspectors of the same class, and a like number of sub-inspectors, all of whom are, no doubt, busily occupied doing nothing.

We have also a Tramway Inspector worked out of his life, a Riverine Inspector, two Market Inspectors, a Paving Inspector—and, in fact, inspectors enough to crush the hubbub in Entre Rios if they were formed in battle array; some of the parochial committees have three highly paid officials for doing work that one with the greatest ease could do.

There are two Secretaries at six thousand dollars each; one is quite enough. These with fourteen other employees at the Secretary's office are paid four hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars a year, almost half a million for the clerks of only one of the offices, besides an extra allowance of sixty thousand dollars for office expenses. All the other offices, and they are legion, are on the same style. The total amount of the expenditure sums up to nearly forty-eight million dollars!!

I remember when the figures of the Government budget were under this sum; it is no wonder the Corporation find a difficulty in making both ends meet; the members themselves, that is the Alderman and Mayor, are probably the most hard worked men in the city; they work and toil to put the city in ship-shape, while their army of clerks endeavour with all their might to do nothing but recover their salaries and chat in their offices about politics or fashion. The best and most useful members of the Municipality will be the man with sufficient pluck to propose the dismissal of two-thirds of the employees.

DICK.

* * *

THE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The autumn meeting of the above named sports came off on Thursday, 22nd inst.

At first we thought there was a less gathering than on former occasion, but as the day wore on the British elite of Buenos Ayres mustered as strong as ever. The grand stand presented as fine a picture of beauty and fashion as could be conceived. The prizes were tastefully arranged on a table in front of the stand, and most of them seemed to be both handsome and costly. Trains ran from the Central Station every half-hour, each one bringing crowds of eager spectators; numbers came also in private carriages or on horseback.

The sports began about midday. The following is a list of the successful competitors:

HIGH JUMP, STANDING.

(Prize, Silver Cup.)

Mr H Darbyshire, 4ft 3in	1
A G H Tyndale, 4ft 2in	2
J Rowley, 4ft 1in	3

HIGH JUMP, RUNNING.

Mr A G H Tyndale, 5ft 2in	1
J F Jacobs, 4ft 11in	2

FLAT RACE.

100 yds.

Mr H E Oxenford, 11 sec.	1
T Bollard	2

The former won easily, and is certainly a fine runner.

FLAT RACE FOR YOUTHS.

300 yards.

Master W Underwood, 43 sec.	1
P McDonald	2

The first named young gentleman ran very well.

FLAT RACE.

1 mile.

Mr H Carbonell, 5m. 27s	1
H A Cotman	2

This was a very exciting race; in fact, the race of the day, and well worth the elegant silver cup that had been presented by A. McKinlay, Esq. The winner borne aloft on the shoulders of his admirers, was certainly a man to be envied on that day.

FLAT RACE.

440 yds.

Mr H E Oxenford, 58 sec	1
H Darbyshire	2

The former gentleman was evidently a great favorite, and won by a long run.

LONG JUMP, RUNNING.

Mr G H Tyndale, 19ft 3in	1
J F Jacobs	2

HURDLE RACE.

Mr A King, 21 sec	1
W Gibbings	2

After the raw there was an interval of about an hour to allow both competitors and spectators to refresh themselves. We noticed several enchanting little pic-nic parties in different parts of the ground. Mr. Watson too had more than enough to do at this portion of the day's amusements.

The second part of the Programme commenced with:—

FLAT RACE.

200 yards.

Mr. H. E. Oxenford, 21 sec.	1
T. Bolland	2
H. Darbyshire	3

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

Mr. H. D Robinson, 84 yards, 0 f. 9 in.	1
J. F. Jacobs, 83 do., 2 ft. 9 in.	2

BOYS' RACE.

150 yards.

A. Underwood	1
T. A kermann	2
W. Parish	3

FLAT RACE

880 yards.

Mr. H. E. Oxenford, 2 min. 21 sec.	1
H. A. Cotman	2

POLE LEAPING.

Mr. E. W. Ackerley, 9 ft	1
J. F. Jacobs, 8 ft 9 in	2
A. G. H. Tyndale, 8 ft. 6 in.	3

Great excitement was caused at this leaping, as it seemed doubtful for a long time who would win. Mr. Ackerley ultimately bet his competitors, and received his prize amid the loud applause of the spectators.

FLAT RACE.

300 yards.

Mr. C. H. Lewis	1
W. H. Hallett	2

STEEPLE CHASE.

1000 yards.

Mr. W. H. Moore	1
H. Carbonell	2

Mr. Moore won easily.

CONSOLATION STAKES.

Mr. J. Rowley	1
J. B. Boote	2

Few stayed to witness these stakes, as about 5 p.m. most of the spectators began to turn their steps towards the city. We are happy to state that none of the athletes met with any accident, nor did anything occur to mar the day's festivities.

In conclusion, we congratulate all connected with this noble society, and trust that far from dying out, it may increase from year to year.

* * *

CONSULAR POST OFFICES.

As the period approaches when, according to law, the postal service hitherto in the hands of the British and French consuls will be vested in the Postmaster General of the Republic, it may interest our readers to know the correspondence that has passed at the foreign affairs office of this Republic. We find them all in the Minister's report to Congress and extract the following—

Ministerio of Foreign Affairs.

B. Ayres, Sept. 4th 1872.

To the Minister of the Interior.

Mr, Minister.

I believe that I comply with an administrative obligation and a duty in addressing you on the following subject. On the 1st of February 1853 the Buenos Ayrian Government granted a concession to the Royal Mail by virtue of which the British Consul took charge of the correspondence.

In September 1858 a similar privilege was granted to the Mensagerias Imperiales. So long as these two lines of steamers were the only ones running the improper interfering of the Consuls admitted an explanation, but now that the Republic is in communication with Europe eleven times a month, with Brazil 12 times, and with Pacific, by water, every fortnight. The time has arrived, in my opinion to put a stop to this Consul interference; doubtless the steamers may refuse to carry the letters, but this will cause no inconvenience, as the Government will abrogate their privileges, and thus stop the line in 'toto.' This, however, is not probable; and the simple result of the measure will be, to increase the revenue and give more importance to our post-office. The Government has already tried to make postal treaties with France and England, but failed.

Yours truly.

CHARLES TEJEDOR.

The following is the reply of the Interior Minister to the foregoing—

B. Ayres, February 7th 1873.

To the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose you a copy of the decree suppressing the concessions granted by the Government of Buenos Ayres to the English and French Mail lines.

Yours respectfully,

ULADISDAO FRIAS.

Minister Tejedor sent copies of this decree, which we have already published, to the French and English Chargés here and to the Argentine Minister in Paris.

The French Legation seems to have sent no reply whatever. The following is the reply from the British Chargé:

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 14th, 1873.

Mr. Minister,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 10th inst, enclosing me a copy of the Government decree suppressing, from the 1st of July next, the postal arrangement which during a long course of years has worked advantageously for the Argentine Republic without any effort or expense to the nation, and by virtue of which arrangement her Britannic Majesty's Government has concluded postal contracts with more than one line of steamers.

In consequence of this decree, I feel bound to inform your Excellency that the English Post-office authorities, in cancelling their mail contracts, which are for the most part of short duration, will limit themselves to arranging for the transport of British correspondence to Buenos Ayres, and not for the carriage of mails from this country to England, for which latter service the British Government feels in no way prepared to make the slightest disbursement; and furthermore, that British postage on all letters carried by British packets must be paid in England in the same manner as previous to the nomination of a British postal agent in Buenos Ayres, who was authorised to sell postage-stamps for the convenience of those who wished to prepay their letters.

I have the honor to remain,

Yours respectfully,

F. R. ST. JOHN.

No reply seems to have been sent by the Argentine Foreign office to this despatch, but twelve days after receipt of Mr. St. John's letter, Minister Tejedor sent the following notes to Europe:—

B. Ayres, Feb. 26, 1873.

To Don Mariano Balcarce. Argentine Minister Plenipotentiary in France.

Mr. Minister,

I enclose you the decree suppressing the English and French post-offices. The reply of Mr. St. John, which I forward, limits, as you perceive, the question to one of revenue. The French Chargé has sent no reply whatever. Let us now conclude the work, and conclude a postal treaty with France and England, and by steamer I send you full powers. The Government thinks that now you will find it easier to arrange this matter than formerly.

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES TEJEDOR.

B. Ayres, Feb. 26, 1873.

To Dr. Nuno Cayetano do Costa Neglase, Argentine Consul General in Portugal.

Mr. Consul,

Postal treaties are the treaties in which the Argentine Republic takes the greatest interest, and having taken some steps in the premises last year, the Government now moves in the matter with a view that the Argentine post-office revindicate the right of despatching the mail bags which up to the present the French and English consuls have held, and which can be substituted by the payment of so much per kilogram on letters and newspapers. By the enclosed decree you will perceive that the measure has been already carried, and it is to be hoped will be followed by postal conventions with France and England, our minister, Balcarce, in Paris, being in charge of same. In consequence of this I beg you will occupy yourself with the matter, and send out to this 'ministerio' some practicable project or projects.

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES TEJEDOR.

And this so far closes the matter.

* * *

COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE.

(*Limited.*)

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

To be presented to the Shareholders at the Second Ordinary General Meeting, to be held at the Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, on Wednesday, 30th April, 1873, at noon

The Directors beg to submit the accounts of the Head Office and Branches made up to the 31st December, 1872.

After writing off the whole of the preliminary expenses, £5,000 from the purchase-money of the business of Messrs. Wanklyn and Co., and after meeting all charges and making provision for the different payments provided by Article 113 of the Articles of Association, the Directors are enabled to recommend a half year's dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, leaving a balance of £4,040 16s. to be carried forward to the credit of Profit and Loss Account of the current year.

This result appears to the Directors to be highly satisfactory.

At Buenos Ayres and Montevideo the business of the Bank is extending in the most gratifying manner.

The Directors appointed, in November last, Mr. Charles Raphael, Manager of the Head Office, and find his services of the greatest value to the Bank.

A call of £3 per share was made in December last, payable on 6th January 1873, and has been paid on the whole capital with the exception of III shares.

The existence at Montevideo of an establishment of somewhat similar name has delayed the official registration in that city of the title of the Bank. In order to terminate this inconvenience, and to enable the Bank to proceed to an issue of bank notes in Montevideo without further loss of time, the Directors recommend that the name of the Bank be changed to "Mercantile Bank of the River Plate, Limited," and they will ask the sanction of the Shareholders to this course at a Special Meeting, to be held immediately after this Ordinary General Meeting.

Messrs. Cash and Stone have been appointed the first Auditors of the Bank by the Board, and the Directors recommend them to the General Meeting for election as Auditors for the current year.

A severe loss has been sustained by the Bank this month, in the death of Mr. J.B. Wanklyn, who had acted as Chairman of the Board since the formation of the Bank, and was unremitting in his attention to its interests. The Directors deeply feel the separation from so highly valued a colleague.

By order of the Board,

J. H. DUNCAN,
Secretary.

Balance Sheet of Head Office & Branches for the Half Year ending Dec. 31, 1872.

Dr. LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Subcribed Capital—£1,000,000						
Capital paid up ..	150,860	0	0			
Do. in anticipation of Call due 6th January, 1873	204	0	0			
				151,054	0	0
Sundry Creditors, Current and Fixed Deposits				2,015,095	10	5
Bills Payable				2,162	13	7
Rebate on Bills not due				12,990	1	0
Net Profits up to 31st December, 1872				19,968	1	1
				£2,201,270	6	1

Cr. ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
By Purchase Money for the business of Messrs Wanklyn & Co	30,000	0	0
By Cash at Head Office and Branches, and at Bankers	223,348	5	1
By Bills Receivable, and Bills Discounted at Branches	1,543,618	19	11
By Current and Sundry Accounts and Loans	371,453	15	2
By Property in Buenos Ayres, in Calle Reconquista, and Calle Venezuela	28,582	1	8
By Office Furniture	3,647	7	3
By Open Insurance Policies, and Stamps in hand	619	7	0
	2,201,270	6	1

Profit and Loss Account, 31st December, 1872.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Expenses of management, including Directors' Remuneration, Salaries, Rent, Taxes, and all other Expenses at Head Office and Branches				9,188	10	1
Depreciation of Bank Furniture				309	10	6
Preliminary Expenses				1,280	7	3
Rebate on Bills not due				12,990	1	0
Balance—Viz., Net Profits up to 31st December 1872, recommended to be appropriated as follows				19,968	1	1
To Income Tax	£ 332	16	0			
Dividend of 1 per cent per annum	7,542	10	0			
As per Art 113 of Articles of Association. Reduction of purchase money	5,000	0	0			
Extra Remuneration to Managing Director	935	11	0			
Do other Directors	467	15	6			
Reserve Fund	935	11	0			
Founders' Bonus	713	1	7			
Balance to be carried forward	4,040	16	0			
	£19,968	1	1			
				£43,736	9	11
Cr.						
By Gross Profits for the Half-year ending 31st Dec. 1872				43,517	6	3
By Rent Account-House in Calle Reconquista				219	3	8
				£43,736	9	11
By Balance brought down, to be carried forward to Profit and Loss New Account				£ 4,040	16	0

We have examined the above Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account with the London Books and Vouchers, and certify the same to be correct.

The Balances of the Branches are incorporated in the above Balance Sheet. 21st April 1873.

CASH & STONE, Public Accountants, } Auditors.

* * *

ON 'CHANGE.

May 28, 1873.

Ounces	400
Sovs	122½
Pats	25
National Bonds	76½
Cedulas	90¾

The money market shows no signs whatever of improvement, although the squeeze has been slightly lessened by many of the banks renewing bills falling due pretty liberally. This was almost a measure of necessity since the scarcity of money is such that even the very best firms in the market find it impossible to get money. At the bank to-day there were more applications, but some of the best paper was declined. Respecting the interview at the Government House yesterday, which a committee of Directors held with the President, it was said on 'Change that the National Government will in no way inconvenience the bank, and is prepared to make the most liberal arrangements. This news was well received on 'Change, as yesterday there was an impression that the bank would pay off the whole amount at the end of the month. A meeting of the private bank managers was called to-day at Mr. Lanuz's house, but up to the closing hour of the Bolsa the result of that meeting was not known.

The project of Sr. Bonitez laid before the Senate for the immediate conversion of the National Bonds, has caused a better feeling in the market, and the market for Bonds closed firm; the delay in the exchange of this stock is most censurable, as the moment the hard dollar Bonds are put into circulation exchange may be looked for at 50, and the stock quoted at 80-82.

The business in stocks to-day was as follows:

National Bonds for June 30th, 10,000, at 77½.
Do do do 10,000, at 77½.

In the liquidation not much done, although the stock ruled a shade firmer.

Cedulas—
Series A cash, 2,000 at 91½
Do 5,200 at 91
Do 13,000 at 90¾
Do 1,800 at 90¾
Do 8,000 at 90¾
Series A cash, 31st May, 15,000 at 91.
Do 10,000 at 91
Do 10,000 at 90¾
Do 20,000 at 91
Do 29th May, 24,000 at 90¾

In the liquidation Cedulas ruled weaker.
15,000 A, cash, at 90¾
Market closed weak.

Exchange rule weak to-day, and one bank put down its rate to 48½. Bills were passed at 49½, 49¼: on Antwerp 5.23, and on France 5.24.

The Montevidean telegram gives—
Rio, Leopoldino,
Liverpool, Olbers
Genoa, Anceo, Flora Paqueta
Matanzas, Conchita
Marseilles, Delegento.
Six vessels entering.
7,000 novillo hides, 94½.
1,000 at 90½.
80 offered for American hides.
Cargo pine, Alic Max, St. John, 48.
A pitch pine cargo, 55.
Sovereigns, Rio, 9500.
Home Debt. 63.
Progreso, 51.
Exchange—London, 51½.
Paris, 5.43.

The Olbers has made a splendid run out, 24½ days; she will be up in the morning.

On the 15th prox. the first branch of the Platino Brazileiro Telegraph line will be opened from Montevideo to Fray Bentos. Mr. Lamas leaves for Rio to attend special meeting and holds proxies.

The mails from Montevideo came up this morning, and we are in possession of full details of the new company just started down there called the "Compania Inmobilaria." The following are the names of the founders of the society:—

Don C. NetteKoven,
Jose Samaran,
Jose Mayan,
Roberto Heuser,
O. Lackmann,
Rodgers hermanos y Ca.
Walter Congreve,
John Makinon,
Essing y Lima
Alejandro Essing.

These gentlemen are all men of capital and position, and from their number the following board of management has been formed:—

Don Carlos NetteKoven,
Jose Samaran,
Roberto Heuser,
Walter Congreve,
J. C. Marquez, Gerente.

The objects of the Company are—

1. The purchase and sale of houses, lands and quintas.
2. The laying out of quintas, opening new roads, &c.
3. Every scheme calculated to advance the value of their real estate.

The company emits no bills or cedulas nor makes mortgages, but the shares of the company shall be received by the company in payment for property, sold at their full par value, and such shares so paid in shall be amortized and destroyed. All the proceeds from sales of lands shall, after payment of expenses, be applied as follows—10 per cent to be kept cash, 45 per cent to be applied towards amortization, and 45 per cent paid as dividend to the shareholders. The share list to be opened on 26th, and the provisional offices of the Co. 119 Misiones. The scheme looks good enough, and will be carried out, but the capital is not stated, which is an oversight.

The crisis in Buenos Ayres attracts much notice in the Mount, and a long chapter upon crises in general is published, showing that the money crisis in Montevideo sprung from a too great emission by the banks, whilst in Buenos Ayres the crisis is caused by the Provincial Bank not emitting sufficient for the market.

The following table, published in the Boletin de la Bolsa, is important—

Population of Montevideo—

Year.	Inhabitants In city.	Inhabitants In departments.
	3,500	?
1829	9,000	14,000
1835	?	23,000
1843	31,189	Siege of M. Video.
1852	End of siege.	33,994
1860	49,543	57 861
1864	56,407	67,606
1869	95,836	111,578
1872	105,296	127,704

The novelty in the market to-day was the launching of a new Express Co. called "Express Argentino" capital 150,000 m/c. Messrs. McLean and Co. had the carriage of the business and most successfully carried it through. The Co. will have four agencies in the town and will undertake the carrying of parcels furniture and Custom House goods, Mr. John Alexander MacLean is named general manager of the new Co.

Mr. Florencio Villegas, the well-known land broker offered to-day 10 squares of land in Merlo at the corner of the high roads of Navarro and Lobos, and Merlo to Moron at the very low figure of 1000 m/c per square, we believe the property is not yet sold.

There is a proposal in this market now to form a company for the construction of a tramway in Azul, the times are rather adverse for such schemes.

Mr. Joel, our excellent Consul in Rosario took leave of his friends on 'Change to-day and leaves for his post in the morning; he speaks of a new blue book about to be issued of a most interesting nature called the past and present of British commerce.

A project of law was laid before the Provincial Chambers yesterday for the expropriation of the Northern Railway of B. Ayres. This ought to send the shares up, as if the Government takes the road it will doubtless have to pay the shareholders its full value.

Yesterday the Senate passed the law ordering the payment of the pay due to the soldiers who fought in the war of Independence. This will throw about 400,000 more bonds into the market next year, or as soon as the claims are made good.

The receipts of the Custom House on May 21st amounted to 125,000 pats. The figure is indeed a high one; about 70,000 pats. per day is now about the average, the bulk of which is import duty. Within the last week the arrivals at this port have been unusually large, and the newspapers can hardly find room for the manifests. We notice a couple of Cape cottage pine cargoes, which sell at full rates.

The mails from the provinces to-day have brought down a rather interesting work on the province of Tucuman, printed by the Government up there. The book is most exhaustive, and affords most interesting data as to the industrial resources of that province. The sugar business shows within the last few years a development which few in Buenos Ayres are at all aware of.

The sale of three cargoes of pine in M. Video is reported at from 53 to 55½ pats. on board.

Some large purchases of arms etc. have been made in this market within the last few days, by order of the National Government; and at the Custom-house "mantas" and other articles for soldiers' use cannot now be deposited without a special permit from the Minister.

An offer has been made to the Government to buy up all the old guns at the Parque at the rate of $40 m/c. per quintal. The Government ought to close on the offer.

On next Sunday the largest land auction ever held in Montevideo will come off—the Pueblo Colon. All the lands are beautifully laid out and cut up. The sale is an important one, and represents millions.

The Porteña in her trip down to Montevideo last week took down a good deal of gold, the Maua Bank shipped about 130,000 pats. Some parties on 'Change insist that there is much gold to come up here from Montevideo the moment quarantine is abolished.

On the arrival of the Italian barque Dei, the Captain F. Nicola, was at once taken to the Lunatic Asylum, having lost his senses on the way up from Montevideo; the vessel was in ballast.

The Captain of the Italian barque Oceanita Rosa on entering Montevideo stated that he ran aground on the English bank and by dint of pumping got off, but he could not go up to Buenos Ayres, and his vessel seems much damaged.

Messrs. Scharffenorth & Sattler in their report for the packet give the following:—

B. Ayres, May 29th, 1873.

Vessels arrived from 26th April to 26th May—
17 steamers and 51 sailing vessels with 37,138 tons register.

Disengaged vessels in port—
128 sailing vessels with 51,497 tons register.

Sailed in ballast to foreign ports—
22 sailing vessels and 3 steamers with 12,087 tons register.

Sailed up the rivers to load—
17 vessels with 4,795 tons register.

Loading in port—
46 sailing vessels and 7 steamers with 26,678 tons register.

Sailed from 26th April to 26th May—
16 steamers and 52 sailing vessels with 34,587 tons register.

Export—
92,891 salted ox and cow hides.
3,850 „ horse hides
99,722 dry ox and cow hides.
7,144 „ horse hides.
2,875 pipes tallow
232 boxes oil
16,053 bales wool
2 262 do sheepskins
138 do hair
179 do hide cuttings
9 do goat, lamb and deer skins
79,030 qq jerked beef
1,900 tons bone ash

Wool Exports.

	1872	1873
	Bales.	Bales.
January	37,502	18,294
February	27,385	15,047
March	33,440	25,174
April	24,984	18,696
May	8,1.8	16,053
	131,349	93,264
Difference		38,085
		131,349 bales.

Charters.

Dutch bg Tasmania, to load in port for Falmouth. tallow, 32/6 and 5 p℅.
Do do Hendrika, do, Gottenberg, salted hides, 35s and 5 p℅.
Austrian do G'antonio, do, Messina, s hides 25 dry hides 55, bales 20s and 5 p℅.
British do Wave, Uruguay to Falmouth, salted hides, 35s and 5 p℅.
German do Graf von Arnim, do do do, 35s and 5 p℅.
Italian bqe Anto. Ferraro, do, Liverpool, do and tallow, 35 and 5 p℅.
German bg Rex, St Elena to Falmouth, tallow, 47/6 and 5.
French bqe Jeanne Amelie, do do, s hides, 45s and 5.
Austrian bqe Therz, Zarate do, tallow, 32/6 and 5.
German lugger, N Struve, do do s hides 35s and 5
Bri bg Creole, G'guay do, do. 35s and 5.
Dot do Adelaide, U'guay do, do, 35s and 5s.
Italian bqe Rovereto, Tuyu do, tal, 32/6 and 5.
Brit do Fahrenheit, do do, s hides, £500.
French bg St Stanislau Emmanuel, R Negro (P) do, do and tal, 37/6 and 5.
Brit do Villa Nova do do b, ash and b, 32/6 and 5.
German do Hero, Goya do do salted hide d tallow 40/s. do
British do Mysterious Star, Colonia, do do bones and Guano £500.
Italian ba. Lietti Padre, West Coast do do wheat and Guano 55 s. infull.
Do brig Elisa Drago, Ensenade, do do salted hides 30/s a 5p℅.
Nor, do Ottilia, S. Nicolas, tallow 32/6 do.

Freight:

England direct—
Sailing vessel, s. hides 27/6; tallow 32/6; bales 20; primage 5 p℅.
Steamer, s hides 40; bales 30: primage 10 do.

Antwerp—
Steamer s. hides 40/; dry hides 60/; bales 30/; primage do.
Sailing vessel, s hides 25/: dry hides 30-35/; tallow 25/; bales 15-12/s; 5 p℅.

Havre, Bordeaux and Marseille—
Sailing vessel, s, hides f.2·; dry hides f.50-60; tallow f30; bales f20; primage 10 p℅.
Steamer, dry hides f60-90; tallow f40; bales f30; do 10p℅.

United States—
Sailing vessel, s. hides 5/16; dry hides ·½ d. bales 5 p.; do 5 p℅.

Buenos Ayres, 28th May, 1873.

Wool—
Arrivals since commencement of clip 3.300,000 arrobes.
Do. last report, 80/100,000 do.
Amount in deposit, 10/1100,000 do.

Shortly after our last report there was considerable movement in our market for German account; important sales were made from deposit, and some 70/80,000 ar. belonging to wool growers are also in course of shipment, so that we find ourselves at date, with a much smaller stock and nearly all the arrivals sold. The last news received must, however, cause a further fall to enable exporters to operate.

The stringency of our money market and the probable unfavourable news of the Antwerp auction, to have commenced on 6th inst., will decide the future of our market. Our quotations are—

United States, no sales.
Havre and England, good No. 1, $67 to 70.
Do. superior, 75 to 78.
Antwerp good, No. 1, 62 to 65.
Do. medium, 52 to 58
Do. inferior, 45 to 48.
Lambs' wool, according to quality, 40 to 50.

Sheepskins—Only one small parcel of superior matadero has come to market, ¼ to ¾ wools, and was sold at 20 rls. 22,500 doz. last season's full wools at 24 rls. The purchasers for short wooled camp skins are generally for French account!

Our quotations are—
Full wool matadero last season, 24 rls.; sales.
½ and ¾ do., 20 do.; sales.
Do camp, 18 do.; sales.
Do. inferior, 12½ rls.
Hair—Sales at $180 to 190 for south, and 165 for north.
Nutria, 5½ per lb. No stock.

* * *

PASSENGERS SAILED PER DOURO.

Mr and Mrs Rutenberg and one child, Mr Getting, Mr Stiegler, Mr Serrero, one child and one man servant; Mr and Mrs Wheelwright, Mrs Knell and one servant; Mr and Mrs Barclay, two children and two nurses; Sir Bruce Chichester, Bart.; Mr Calman, Mrs Farnesi, A Rebatero, Manuel Banga, Juan Rial, M O'Brien, Felix G yoso, M Ga sa'e, Ramon Barcia, M Maidagan, T Black, T M Garia, Mrs Cattaveni, Guy Ormes, O Shortrede Graham, Fernandez, Rapes, Taureguizi, S Wile, E Gohring, S Wheelwright and servant, G P Craufurd, Mrs Marero, Mr Jordan, Mrs Mam; Mr and Mrs Alvear, four children, maid and man servants; Mr Lambardo, Mr Vigliazoni, Marzeonalo, A Canavares, Mrs Shiere, Mrs, Misses (two), and Master Braca, Mr. S E Soca, A Clark, Wilson, Boone.

Twenty-two second-class and eighteen third-class.

* * *

LIST OF PASSENGERS PER STEAMER FLAMSTEED.

Mr Alberto Bonorino, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. John Shaw, Henry Shaw, N. Johnstone, Mr. Johnstone, Miss Fellows, Mrs. Rutter, Miss Olding, Steerage, Edward Cloonan, Bernard McGratti, Catherine McGratti, Margaret McGratti, Mary Belcew, Ellen Donelly, Bridget Casey, Mary Murphy, Mary Parrel, R Moran, Peter Reiley Bridget Cairoa, Thomas Burk, Margaret Burk, James Rilcluff, Mary Rilcluff, Peter Rilcluff, Richard Geoghegan, Susan Carney, Esther Bannon, Patrick Cernnick, John Gilnon, Patrick Noonan, Thomas Medham, Thomas E Girmley E B Carley, Michael Darcy, M. Scally, Christopher Gogner, Ann Kerr, Mory Brown, John Rolly, Hall Kenny, Bernard Ward, James Doyle, Rose Murrap, Thomas Ruyan, Mary Keegan, I McRinson, Mary M Cormick, John Cormick, Catherine Reynolds.

* * *

BIRTH.

On the 10th of May, the wife of the Rev. Lachlan M'Neil of a daughter.

On the 19th of May, at Belgrano, the wife of Henry Crabtree, Esq., of a son.

On the 23rd May, at Adrogue, Mrs. R. H. Anderson of a daughter.

MARRIAGE

On the ·th May, at the Estancia de Las Niñas, Chascomus, by the Rev. M. P. Ferguson, M.A., Richard Chambers to Margaret, eighth daughter of the late Ninian Johnstone, Esq.

On the 14th May, at Chascomus, by the Rev. M. P. Ferguson, M.A., George James Bruce, younger son of Thomas Bruce, Esq., Valle Santa Ana, Chascomus, to Isabel a, eldest daughter of the late John M Revie, Esq., San Vicente.

On the 12th May, at Fortin de Areco, Mr. Thomas Gahan, Estancia de las Salados, Ereire, (second son of Mr. Thomas Gahan, Lobos) to Miss H. Kenny, youngest daughter of Mrs. Kenny, Fortin de Areco. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. L. M. Leahy.

On the 21st May, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev Wm. Walsh, Francis H., youngest son of the late Thomas Mulhall, solicitor, Stephen's Green, Dublin, to Carmen, fifth daughter of the late Don Miguel Plaza Montero, of this city.

On the 26th May, Albert Watts, native of St. John's, N.B., to Miss Hanora O'Reilly, native of Ireland.

DEATHS.

At Montevideo, on 1st May, after a short illness of 48 hours' duration, Mr. George Green, a resident of more than 45 years' standing. Deceased was a well-known English builder, and built most of the beautiful quinta residences around Montevideo, as also the English Church of that city.

At Montevideo, on the 10th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Davison, a native of Scotland, aged 48 years.

At sea, on board La France, on 27th April, of yellow fever, Don Carlos Chiris, merchant of Montevideo, much respected.

On the 11st May, at Canada Larga, Magdalena, suddenly, Thomas H. Houghton, surgeon, in his 36th year.

Liverpool papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

May 14, 1873.

No money to be had was the watchword of the brokers to-day; people wonder where all this is going to stop. Each day the market rules tighter, and to-day was about the hardest day yet, although there were no Bolsa vencimientos. The Bank meeting to-day was important, the bills offered were heavy, and those discounted slight. Immense attention was paid to a rumour very current on 'Change, to the effect that the Bank Board contemplated raising the interest rates to 8 per cent., and furthermore collecting 10 per cent. on vencimientos. It is hardly possible that in the present state of the market the bank would do this, and it seems likely that the report was simply spread for speculation purposes. Any such measure on the part of the bank at the moment would be productive of the very worst consequences, and would in nothing be counteracted by the fresh emission of 6 millions pats in certificates already spoken of; we advert to the matter since it was much talked of on 'Change. At after hours full enquiry was made, and it appears that the bank made no such rule. Bills falling due at the bank to-day were renewed at 6 per cent with 5 per cent amortization. Cedulas, bonds, shares, land, wool, hides, tallow, everything in the market save gold rules weak and downward. At the Oficina £50,000 sterling was paid out for paper money paid in; this is a small amount, yet it is 7 millions less circulating medium. The gold goes per Douro.

The business done was as follows:—

Series A,	for cash	2,000 at 92½
„	„	1,000 at 92¼
„	„	1,200 at 92¼
„	„	6,000 at 92¼
„	„	1,600 at 92⅜
„	„	6,000 at 92⅜
„	Thursday	10,000 at 92¼
„	„	4,000 at 92¼
„	Saturday	5,000 at 92⅜
„	„	35,000 at 92⅜
„	31st May	5,000 at 92¼
„	„	10,000 at 92⅜
„	29th May	5,000 at 92¼
„	15th June	25,000 at 92⅜

In bonds not a single sale to report, during business hours.

In the liquidation the following—

5000 A at 92½.

National Bonds sellers offering 78½, buyers at 78.

The Poitou passed Montevideo to-day.

The letters per Elder are much looked for, as telegrams have come up announcing more failures in Antwerp.

Through the kindness of an Antwerp house we have the following latest telegram—

Antwerp April 19th 1873.

Holders of wool selling at lower rates afraid of farther fall.

Salted hides no stock.

Tallow sales at 23¼.

There was more demand for exchange to-day than yesterday. Bank paper done at 48⅝; commercial at 48⅞ and 49,

In the South market this morning some large sales of wool; one fine lot, 5,000 arrs. at 5 , worth 80 three months ago. In the North market two very large lots being taken off the market, Carrils and Gorostiago, both to be baled and shipped for account. The error of holding wools is shown in these lots; the former was bid for at estancia at 87, subsequently when at station 80 offered, and a few weeks ago 65 offered. The wool now goes forward for grower's account. This lot reaches about 31,000 arrs.

Amongst the passengers who leave by the Douro is Mr. William Wheelwright, a man who has done more for this Republic in carrying out the Grand Trunk Railway scheme to Cordoba than any other foreigner who has ever set foot on these shores, nor is the country oblivious of the splendid services of this distinguished American. Men of every walk have waited upon him to express their hope that Providence will spare him to revisit this country where his name is so deservedly revered.

Mr. George Ponsonby Cranfurd also leaves for London in the Douro: he leaves on business of importance and will return in a few months.

Merchants who want to know what is going on should study well the monthly English board of trade returns; they show at a glance how the trade of the world goes; the following we received per Douro :—the returns are for March 1873:—

"The Board of Trade returns for the past month show the declared value of our exportations to have been £21,714,213, an increase of £ ,578,645, or 7¼ per cent. on the corresponding month of last year, and of 6 per cent. on that of 1871—a difference which probably represents simply the advance in the cost of raw material and labour. Thus in the case of coal, while an increase is shown of nearly 64 per cent. in the value of our shipments, there has been a falling off of more than 11 per cent. in their quantity. In the exportation of iron also there has been a fractional decrease in quantity, concurrently with an increase of 35 per cent. in the declared value. In the other branches of trade there have been no special features with the exception that the disorganization of industry is causing on the Continent as elsewhere an extraordinary demand for machinery of all kinds, so that an augmentation of about 43 per cent. is shown in the present return. The woollen business has been slack, and figures for a falling off of about 15 per cent., but in nearly all other classes of manufacture an increase is exhibited. In cotton piece goods it has been 8 per cent. in quantity and 6 per cent. in value, in earthenware 28 per cent. in value, in haberdashery 3 per cent., in hardware 14 per cent., and in linen piece goods 3 per cent. Silk manufactures show a falling off of 14 per cent. As regards the importations of the month, it appears that the arrivals of cotton have been 1,418,029 cwt., valued at £6,236,216, against 1,206,155 cwt., valued at £5,262,648, in the corresponding month of last year; and that of wheat they have been 2,820,809 cwt., valued at £1,831,527, against 2,777,964 cwt., valued at £1,617,951. Of flour the imports have been 645,971 cwt., valued at £606,536, against 265,619 cwt., valued at £22 ,046, the increase being consequent on large arrivals from France. Of grain other than wheat the value imported has been £1,411,720, against 1,561,787 in the corresponding month of last year."

There is great talk about quarantine. The Brazilian Consul has applied to this Government to reduce the time, and we believe it will be put to three days. About Montevideo nothing known.

Mr Barclay of the leading firm of Barbour Barclay & Co. leaves to-morrow in Douro his very wide circle of commercial friends took leave of him to-day and hope to see him soon back in the Plate.

The rest of the table we hold over for to-morrow.

Mr. Florencio Villegas, the great real estate broker, effected another important sale to-day—a site, 11x42, alongside the Billinghurst Tramway station, Almagro, for 55000 m/c, buyer Mr. Taylor, seller Mr. Lange.

The White Star steamer Belgic is now overdue; the John Elder has beaten her. She left Liverpool on the 16th of April, but called at Rio

We notice that within the last few days the Argentine Government took about £120,000 sterling in exchange; the rate is not given, but the Treasury paid for the bills 595,8795 fts. The admirable secrecy with which the Government broker did the business is most commendable, particularly when the bills were taken in a rising exchange market and the business was done at from ¼ to ½ under the current market rate, without people knowing it: but in transactions of such importance the quieter and quicker done the better. Few, very few of our exchange brokers have the required reticence of countenance to take £120,000 at one pull and still seem hungry for a commission.

Messrs. J C Godeken and Co. of Rosario have published a very interesting table of the exports from that port during the year 1872, which cannot fail to prove most interesting to our mercantile readers

Dirty wools exported in 1872.

To England	174,780 kilo.
" Belgium	573,438 do.
" Italy	82,746 do.
" France	4 ,98 do.
" United States	1,566,863 do.
" Montevideo	880,446 do.
" Buenos Ayres	481,085 do.

Washed wool 49,409 kilos to U. States, also kilos to B. Ayres.

Wool Report.

B. Ayres, 13th May.

Wool.—

	Arrobes.
Arrivals since commencement of clip..	3,100,000
Do since last report...............	120,600
Stock in deposit, 15th..............	1,400,000

The downward tendency alluded to in our last report has had the effect of moving several parcels from deposit, which, added to the arrivals disposed of, makes our sales during the last fortnight of some importance.

The stringent state of the money market, if it continues, must cause a further decline, especially if our market advices from Europe should be unfavourable.

Operations have been almost entirely confined to the Antwerp market; also, on a small scale, for Havre. United States and England almost nil.

Our quotations are—

United States, no sales.

Havre and England, good No. 1. 65 to 73,

Do, superior, 80.

Antwerp good, No. 1. 57½ to 64.

Do, medium, 54 to 55.

Do, inferior, 45 to 52.

Lambs' wool, according to quality, 38 to 50.

Sheepskins—

Killing has not commenced owing to high rates asked by estancieros. Skins are now from ¾ to ¼ wool, and mataderos of this class are selling at $130 to 150. Camp 80 to 90 per dozen, according to quality. A sale of 1,000 dos. matadero full wool of last season, has been made at 24 r's. per lb.

Our quotations are:

Full wool matadero (last season) 24 rls.; sale.

½ and ⅓ do., 2½ to 2¼ ; sales.

Full wool camp, different pelts, 2⅛ do.; sales.

⅓ shearlings do., 1½ do.; sales

Nutria—

In demand at 5½ ; some 50,000 to 60,000 have been placed. No stock.

Hair—

Much weaker; $180 to 190 south; 162 to 160 north

PRODUCE REPORT.

The sales of W S Ox and Cow Hides during the last fifteen days are 9,500 ox hides at 60 to 61 r., and 7,500 cow hides at 60r.

Last price for ox and cow hides, 60r. Stock 9,000 hides.

In beef tallow. Sales 1,750 pipes at 15⅝ to 15r in pipes. No Stock.

W S Matadero Hide. Sales 5,000 hides, ox and cow, at 55½r. Stock, 8,000 hides.

W S Horse Hides. Sales, 3,000 hides at 26 r for 32lb avg. No stock.

Mares' Grease worth $43 currency with cask.

Jerked Beef. Sales 1000 qq for Brazil at 26r. on board

Mutton Tallow. Sales 500 pipes at 15r in pipes and 4½r in half pipes. No stock.

The total sales of dry ox and cow hides during the last fortnight are 4,600 hides.

The total stock of all classes remaining unsold 12,000 hides.

In American hides. Sales 24,000 hides. Entre Rios 61r, Concordia and Corrientes 60r. al barrer, and classified hides of this province, nominal, 62r. for 22, 23 lb. average.

In German Hides. Sales 16,000 hides.

½ Matadero ox of 32 to 34 lb. average.

½ do cows of 23 to 24 lb. average, 69 to 7or. No stock.

In French, Spanish and Italian hides. Sales 6000 hides.

Stock 12,000 hides.

61 r. for hides of this province.

60, 62r. Concordia and Corrientes

62r. Cordova hides.

Buenos Ayres, May 13th, 1873.

* * *

May 21, 1873.

This was another hard day in the Bolsa, and instead of improvement things look as is going from bad to worse. The result of the Government House meeting yesterday was much spoken of and has evelled the hopes of those who looked for a fresh issue of metallic notes. It seems that most of those at the meeting were in favor of the emission, but Dr. Sarsfield having heard all that had to be urged, rose and said that as for any new emission of specie bills by the bank it was simply impossible inasmuch as the moment the decree would be signed the National Government would withdraw its deposits in gold, and that speaking in the name of the Directors of the National Bank, he could assure the Government that they would do the same. This of course fell like a wet blanket upon the whole crowd and dispels the dream of a further emission. To-day on 'Change the feeling was, that we must all pull through as best we can; as for the bank discounts to-day they amounted to almost nothing; the applications were small and bills that were never offered before were offered, about ⅓ granted. At noon it was announced that three of the private banks had altered their rates—

Carabassas Bank giving 6, charging 15.

Commercial Bank giving 4, charging 15.

Argentine Bank giving 6, charging 15.

The other banks have made no change in their rates. Such being the state of the money market, it is even wonderful that stocks keep up as well as they do; but everything to-day ruled flat. It was said that to-morrow money may be looked for a little easier, as the National Treasury has to pay into the market for comisariat supplies close on one and a quarter million patacones; but this after all amounts to little, paying from one hand into the other, since the money has to come from the bank. The best thing for the market is the rise in the rate of exchange. Bank paper was freely done at 49; this looks well, and means much.

The sales in Bonds were—

For 30th May,	5,000,	at 77½.
Do.	20,000,	at 77⅜.
Do.	10,000,	at 77⅜.

Cedulas—

1200 A,	cash	at	91
4000 "	"		91¼
1000 "	"		91⅛
1600 "	"		91
2000 "	"		90⅞
5000 B	"		91
5000 A,	30 May		91¼
10000 "	"		91¼
12900 "	"		91¼
20,000 "	30 June		92
11000 "	23 May		91
20000 "	"		91
4000 "	30 June		92½

One share Caja de Credito sold par

In the Liquidation there was a brisk business done—

20,000 Bonds,	end June	79
5,000 "	cash	77
10,000 "	end month	77⅜

In Cedulas—

2900 A, cash, 90⅞

Sellers offering at same rate.

The great Custom house fire was much talked of. One party alone loses $200,000. The fire, up to 4 o'clock, still raged, and as they were then beginning to empty another deposit of wine, most of the casks gave way and torrents of wine flowed into the street. A very serious scuffle occurred in which Mr. Dawney was arrested for holding a hose, and the Chief of Police had a stand-up boxing-match with an Italian; O'Gorman struck the man between the eyes and tumbled him over a pipe of wine: this ended the affair. Mr. Dawney was at once liberated. Mr. Burton had much to do to keep the firemen from making a hole in the roof. The scene was a difficult one, but the grand old boveda saved the town.

Mr. Niebhur's house in Calle Cerrito was sold to-day, close to Plaza Libertad, 8½x70, for $347,000 m/c. Mr. Keen buyer; place bought a few years ago for $250,000 m/c.

The Porteña sails to-night with mails. She will probably bring up the Galicia's mails.

The new Hamburg steamer Argentine passed Montevideo this morning, and will enter to-morrow. She has made a good run out She sails on 26th

Messrs Bullrich sold to-day the house Calle Mexico No. 216, testamentaria Cateura, for $270,000. The judicial valuation was 215,000. The premises, 8½x70.

That, the Directors who retire at this Meeting are Mr. Brocklebank, Mr. Hubback, Mr. Boult, Mr. Loxdale, Mr. Paton, and Mr. Tootal; and being eligible, Mr. Brocklebank, Mr. Hubback, Mr. Loxdale, Mr. Paton, and Mr. Tootal are recommended for re-election.

The following is a statement of Investments of the Company:—

	£	s.	d.
Real Property owned by Company	£591,346	6	7
Mortgages on Freehold and Leasehold property	1,125,147	10	9
Three per Cent. Consols and British Government Securities	258	9	10
English Railway Debentures	94,060	19	4
English Dock and Harbour and Water Bonds	190,239	0	4
English Railway Stocks	646,752	2	2
Loans to Authorities of various towns and counties in Great Britain who have obtained the sanction of Parliament and the Secretary of State to borrow the Amounts	232,258	14	9
United States Stocks and Bonds	286,693	11	7
Canadian Bonds and Canadian Dominion Stock	68,724	18	8
Loans on Railways and other Debenture Bonds and Stocks	139,992	19	4
Loans on security of Company's Life Policies	104,688	5	5
Loans on Security of Life and Reversionary Interests and Annuities	36,530	3	11
Annuities, and Life and Reversionary Interests purchased by the Company	168,765	5	1
In addition to these Investments, there are large sums in Banks and in the hands of the Home and Foreign Agents, which vary from time to time, and now amount to about	400,000	0	0

Mr. Beutefuhr had an interview with the directors of the Mortgage Bank to-day, but it appears that the point raised by the mortgagor goes before the courts.

In the second part of Mr. A. Lanuz's remarks on the credit crisis published in the *Nacion* of to-day, this eminent authority brings forward the following case to prove that gold coin is but a merchandize, like any other commodity. "A Havre house, with agent here, availing itself of the low exchange on Europe in August and September drew for 300,000 pats. which were deposited in a bank here, and lay idle, instead of being employed in the purchase and shipment of wools for Europe. The time for inversion came, and the speculation going on and the low rate of interest rendered it impossible to use the money in purchases with any chance of profit. In this case the agent naturally changed his 300,000 pats. represented by current and metallic notes into the merchandize called 'gold coin' and sent it back to Havre to buy wools, which are cheaper there than here. It is probable that this operation was performed by many other agents of European houses. This renders it quite plain that when hides, wool and all other merchandize rise to a higher price in the producing than consuming market, "gold merchandize" or bills of exchange (gold when due) must be sent if the rate for the latter is more advantageous than shipping gold merchandize. It is all the same whether the Bank pay out sovereigns, condors, or Napoleons; they are all 'gold merchandize.'"

The Galicia's wool news caused a better feeling in the market. Wool seems at last to have touched bottom, and to be now on the mend.

The sale of a San Nicolas cargo of tallow at 14½ is reported.

On next Sunday an immense land auction will be held at the Boca, probably one of the largest held in that district, comprising a hundred and thirty thousand square yards, and valued by the Courts at five millions three hundred and fifteen thousand dollars m/c, equal to about 43 paper dollars the square yard. This property belongs to the estate of the late Don Jose Bal arce. Owing to the state of the money market, even this valuable property will be difficult of sale. A month ago this place would have brought its full judicial value; but to-day, owing to the stringency of the money market, property of every description is neglected.

In a few days a portion of the Belgrano Tramway will be opened to the public, and a portion which will be of great convenience to the residents in the locality of the first station. How long it will take to finish the tramway to Belgrano is a difficult question to answer. The work is one of great magnitude, and perhaps it is the largest private enterprise that has ever been undertaken in this country, entitling the concessionaire to the freest and most liberal interpretation in his behalf.

The announcement in the papers of the foreclosure of a Banco Hipotecario mortgage was much talked of to-day. It is the first notice of the kind that has appeared. The property consists of eight squares of land in the town of Moreno, belonging to Mr. Beutefuhr, a broker. The land is rather well located, and has a good house and premises thereon. The advance made by the mortgage bank is 5,000 pats., a sum which the property amply covers. The Cedulas on the property, we believe, were Series D, and the foreclosure sale is announced for June 2nd. It is to be hoped that before that time the money market will sufficiently improve. At present any sale is difficult, no matter how good the property.

San Nicolas and Rosario shall receive, in payment of duties due in cash, bills payable at three months' date bearing the Bank rate of interest.

The liquidation of an English printing office in this market was announced; one of the partner Mr. Kratzenstein being about to retire from the firm of Kratzenstein Makinlay & Co.

* * *

May 23, 1873.

This being a species of Provincial holiday, it was thought that there would be but little done in the Bolsa, and many brokers did not come into town: but as two o'clock approached there was a fair muster in the ring and some business done. Bonds fell with a short shock to day. A well-known broker sold heavily for the end of June, and in the liquidation sold more. The money market rules as tight as ever, and the London and River Plate Bank and the German Bank both raised their rates to-day, charging for money in account current 12 per cent. The change in the River Plate Bank is as follows

Allowing on deposits in account current and at call, 4 per cent.

Do. deposits 7 days' notice, 4½ do.

do. do. 30 do., 6 do.

Do. do., 90 do., 6 do.

Charging on debit balances in account current, 12 do.

The German Bank has changed its rate as follows—

Allowing in account	....	3 p %
" 30 days notice	......	3
" 60 do	......	4
" 90 do	......	6

Charging on balances in account 12

It was observed to-day that although there is great stringency in the market, money for trade purposes is always to be had, and at the trade bills are met punctually. It is in the circle outside of trade where the pinch is really felt—a stringency extremely severe, and which few can well see the way out of. The money market was certainly worse to-day than on Wednesday, and the discount brokers give up offering bills for discount now as they regard it useless.

The business done in stocks to-day was as follows—

National Bonds—

For June 30th	40,000	78⅜
Do	10,000	78⅜
Do	10,000	78½
Do	20,000	78½
Do	10,000	78¼

In cedulas very little done.

For cash, Series A, 3600 at 90⅞

Do Do 4 00 at 90⅞.

In the liquidation the Bond bear held the rule: he threw 50,000 in one lot on the market for end of June at 78. Something was done for end of month—10,000 at 77. Market closed down.

In cedulas no sales.

Exchange was done to-day. Bank paper at 49 and commercial bills 49⅛, 49¼. Not much passed.

The Liffey passed Montevideo to-day, and will be up in the morning. Her news did not come up.

The Porteña will not return before Tuesday.

The Villa del Salto, with mails from M.Video, will be up in the morning.

The rather melancholy tidings of the cold-blooded murder of Mr. Lamorvonais came from Paysandu to-day. On the 21st inst., at half past 4 p.m, Mr Lamorvonais was murdered in the middle of the street Calle del Puerto. The assassin, an Italian, was arrested, and will probably confess all and who employed him. Death was instantaneous, and on Pablo never spoke a word, but fell dead. He was talking with two boatmen, when the assassin came behind and fired two shots from a pistol, the barrel of which touched his neck. Such are the truly horrible details of this dastardly act.

The Montevidean telegram announced no fever to-day and the following arrivals—

Lady Silvia, Pernambuco.

Julito, Barcelona.

Monarca, Bahia.

Marinho 3ro, Genoa

Nicolo B. Cardiff.

Messenger, Liverpool.

Max Ernest, Glasgow.

It was announced to-day that there is a majority in the Chamber in favor of the Rom project.

Messrs. Bullrich and Co. made the following sales yesterday—

Judicial—House Calle Mejico 316, 8v. 75c. front by 70 deep, for 271,00 . Buyer, Don Adolfo Gomoz.

Do. house Calle San Juan 279, 9 varas front by 36.75 deep, for 154,000. Buyer, D. Jose Larios.

House Calle Pozos 18,15 varas front by 35 deep, for 180.000. Buyer, D. Jose M. Varela.

Total realized, $605,000.

The fine Lamport and Holt steamer La Plata entered yesterday with full cargo. Amongst her passengers is Mr. H.R. Hoser, former U.S. Consul in this city, also Captain Burr, who has been away five years. The La Plata came direct and had no quarantine.

At the Provincial Bank to-day in the way of discounts there was hardly anything done.

The 'informe' of the Minister of Education to Congress was to-day given round.

A mercantile friend has favored us with the following on the mining question—

In connection with mining subjects it may interest our readers and our serious colleagues to know the Dolcoath mining shares in Cornwall (10 years ago) Devon Great Consols shares quoted at that time at £480 per share, a few years since were selling at £560 per 1/s, share or at the rate of over 100,000 p% premium, and maintained this price for a long period, these shares are now quoted at about £70 each, there are some 200 mines in Cornwall; many of them either worked out or prospects bad: shares in them can be bought in quantities at the rate of 2 paper dollar each.

Messrs. Godeken and Co. of Rosario have favored us with the following important table of values of produce exported from Rosario in the year 1872—

			$f.
Horns	252,256		2862
Shinbones	2 9,879		1539
Beef	852,7 6	Ros	39256
Ashes & bones	2,010,561	"	20686
Hair	431,555	"	188745
Goat skins	3 2,276	"	139618
Do. small	174,248	"	117038
Rids	40,99	"	8009
Carpinchos	3,026	"	1136
Stags	184	"	100
Sheepskins	44 ,104	"	54572
Nutria	24,011	"	9455
Deer	1 994	"	433
Vicuñas	866	"	471
Huñacos	892	"	445
Fasel salted	218	"	164
Horse hides dry	6,4 7	"	7748
Do salted	6,435	"	14481
Cow & ox h. dry	272,770	"	1187173
Do salted	8,926	"	42399
Kips dry	67, 06	"	106512
Small kips	7,655	"	2142
Hide cuttings	200,511	"	12 16
Wool unw. s.	3,892,338	"	763143
Do washed	419, 59	"	95698
Claws	8,892	"	77
Oestrich feathers	9,431	"	15106
Tallow	177,293	"	24191
Bacon	15,834	"	2754
			$f. 2852306

The following highly important decree was issued by the National Government on Thursday, with the view of helping the mercantile community through the severe monetary crisis now prevailing. It has been received with much satisfaction in the commercial world, as showing that President Sarmiento and his Finance Minister are fully alive to the serious nature of the situation and resolved to do what in their power lies to mitigate its effects—

"DECREE.

"May 21st, 1873.

"With the view of assisting the commercial community during the crisis which has been produced by over speculation, the abuse of credit, and the fall in some kinds of produce, the President of the Republic decrees:

"Art. 1. The Custom-houses of Buenos Ayres,

"Art. 2. Let this be communicated; etc.

"DOMINGO F. SARMIENTO.

"*Luis L. Dominguez*"

This distinguished Argentine Financier D. N. Riestra has spoken on the crisis in the columns of the *Nacion* of Thursday, and proposed a project of Law to arrest the present excessive stringency in the money market, and avoid the still greater evils which a continuance of it would, undoubtedly, cause. Mr. Riestra, in his prefatory remarks condemns, with true financial foresight, any attempt to meet the crisis by a further unsecured emission of metallic notes, and the fact that the recent project to this effect of the Provincial Executive has been condemned alike by the Legislature and public opinion is a very favourable sign that the financial views of our community are sound at bottom, and that pressing as is the case, there is no danger of curative measures being adopted which, in the long run might prove worse than the disease itself. We publish Mr. Riestra's project at foot. It is, in the most essential points, sound, and appears to us somewhat analogous to the Note Emission Law of the United States, which is found to work well in periods of stringency.

PROJECT OF LAW.

Art. 1. The Oficina de Cambios shall hand over to the Discount Department or Treasury of the Provincial Bank, all the currency Notes it holds, receiving in guarantee an equivalent in the National and Provincial Public Stock held by the Bank, valued at cost price, and not to exceed the sum of 8,000,000 of hard dollars.

Art. 2. The Oficina de Cambios is hereby authorized to pledge or sell, at home or abroad, for account of the Bank, whatever amount of this Public Stock may be necessary to keep up the uninterrupted conversion on demand of the paper currency,

Art. 3. The Oficina de Cambios shall continue its usual function of paying and receiving gold coin in exchange for Paper Currency, as the Public may demand.

NORBERTO DE LA RIESTRA.

Flores 20th May 1873.

March 24th, 1873.

Owing to the May festivals this was not a heavy Saturday, and some parties thought there would be no attendance on the Bolsa: but at 3 o'clock the hall was crowded, and in the barraqueros' room there was the appearance of much business going on, although the wool men said that the payments were trifling. The business in bonds was as follows:—

For cash 5,000 at 76½.

For June 30th 10,000 at 77½

For May 26th 15,000 at 76½.

In Cedulas—

Cash Series A, 7400 at 90⅞.

Do do do 1600 at 90⅞.

Do do do 1600 at 90⅞.

Saturday do do 25000 at 91

Do do do 10000 at 91

30 June do do 40000 at 9 ⅜.

Do do do 50000 at 91½

Do do do 20000 at 91⅛

Do do do 25000 at 91⅜

Do do do 10000 at 91⅜.

In the liquidation there was business done—

60,000 pats advanced on bonds at 1½ per m.

30,000 cedulas for Monday 91½

50,000 Nat. Bonds at 77 for 8 July.

4,000 do cash 76½.

And the bond market closed and shade former.

The collections through town were represented bad. Nobody has money, and the shopkeepers complain of the stringency; nevertheless there was more money on the Bolsa to-day than yesterday, and some large sums were advanced at 1½.

It was reported, we know not with what foundation, that there was a special meeting of the Bank Directors to-day, and that the Bank rate was decided upon to be risen to 9. It seems that yesterday three of the Bank Directors waited upon the Hacienda Commission, Messrs. Ocampo, Sassenberg, and Arocena, and they opined that an emission now would be of no use. The feeling on 'Change is that the Rom project will pass fire, and be carried through. Merchants call attention to the nonsense of the papers writing so much on the money crisis; it only makes matters worse.

Exchange looked better to-day. Bank bills at 49 and commercial paper first class at 49½. As the news from Europe per Liffey is good we may look for a better movement in wools next week,

The Flamsteed will take a crowd of passengers and the following cargo—

6000 wet salted hides,

1300 bales.

A very important sale of land was reported to-day, and owing to the state of the money market the business is important. A whole block or square in Calle Independencia, two squares from Calle Entre Rios 16,000 square varas, for $1,600.000 m/c. The purchaser is an Englishman The street is a good one and the purchase a splendid one.

The Bullrich auction of the Gath estancia was to-day postponed, owing to the bad weather.

Latest from Rio gives exchange 25¾; sovereigns, 9,450.

Much was said about the great help the National Government could afford the money market by abolishing the quarantine in toto; it is now eight days since there has been a case of yellow fever.

Wools in the north market ruled rather better to-day, 78 was offered for a prime Irish wool and declined, even 80 would not be taken

The Montevidean Telegraph Company resumes its customary office hours on and after Monday.

Even Gas shares show the tightness of the market, 50 sold to-day by an English broker at 2500 m/c. per share.

Bonds after hours ruled better owing to the free purchases by a well-known English broker.

Dr. Sarsfield's letter to the *Tribuna* was much spoken of on 'Change to-day so much so that we feel it worthy of translation. We feel it our duty also to say that, severe though the views of the writer may be, they are accepted as sound, and most business men oppose the plan of further emission during the existence of the present crisis.

"The following were my motives for opposing the measure under consideration —

"I based my opinions upon the fact that, if the project might ruin the credit of the Bank, yet save fifty mercantile houses, I would vote for the preservation of the Bank credit in preference to anything else. I have brought here to-day reliable figures of the state of the Bank, which, in the presence of the President of the Bank, I took down—

"The Bank received in deposit the Provincial loan made in England, amounting to several millions.

"The Bank also holds in deposit over ten millions of pats. belonging to the National Government.

"The Bank also holds in deposit 900,000 patacons subscriptions to Nat. Bank.

"The Bank also holds seven millions of patacons private deposits.

"The Bank held in circulation, on 19th May, 4½ million pts specie notes

"Situated so, the project for an emission of six millions in specie notes is brought forward—although on the same day the Bank only held 1,400,000 pats., or 26 millions m/c

"Is it possible, therefore, but with such heavy liabilities, a further emission of six millions of patacons in notes payable at sight is to be thought of?

"It is clear, from the foregoing, that the Bank has employed all these deposits in discounts, which has given rise to the most dangerous speculation, when it holds in specie but 1½ millions of patacons.

"Before two months are over the National Bank will call for its deposits, 9 0,000 pts., and it is everyway probable that the National Government will call for two or three millions to deposit in the National Bank.

"I propose therefore that the Provincial Bank ought to prepare for the occasion, and first restrict its discounts, raise its charging rate of interest 1 per cent, and call up the money in the market into deposits by offering 9 per cent interest. If, therefore, it is essential to restrict the discounts in order to replenish the treasury, why issue six millions pats in note to make headway against the crisis? The one destroys the other.

"In my judgment, therefore, the proposed project imperils the credit of the Bank by increasing its liabilities. I also said that in case of such emission the Government would withdraw its deposits of 10 millions, and there would be no possibility of paying it. Supposing, however, that the Government does not withdraw its deposits for one or two years, the effect must be the same since the Bank cannot get together 10 millions pats. without restricting its discounts: furthermore, I expressed but the opinion of the President, who gave me full liberty so to do, and you can rely upon it as the view of the National Government.

"Without this project everything was perfectly arranged: the Government placing its deposits in the Provincial Bank at the order of the National Bank, the National Bank receiving as cash all good bills guaranteed with Cedulas, Bonds &c; and by this means the National Bank would find easy means of investing its capital. These were my opinions at the meeting; I believed that the credit of the Bank ran a great risk if, instead of restricting its discounts, it issues more metallic notes."

The last news from Entre Rios was slightly of a more favourable character, although it is right to admit that the province is thought disaffected, nevertheless, the rebels lack the elements necessary for a prolonged resistence, being without arms and without money. Lopez Jordan is in a place called Palmas, and his vanguard, composed of four hundred men was dispersed. At Parana Colonel Ayala having gathered together some troops, made a rally, dispersing the rebels, taking thirty-five prisoners and six hundred head of cattle. The Correntino authorities offer every resistance to general Vedia for the formation of an army. The national troops are represented to number 6,300 men, whilst the rebels are not a quarter of this number.

It was rumored on 'Change to-day that some 40,000 Cedulas, series A, have been stolen from the house of a lady in Calle Cangallo. Had the owner taken the precaution to have the Cedulas registered in her own name, she might now laugh at the robber.

Within the past two days some six hundred immigrants have arrived in port. They all found immediate employment.

Messrs. Vidal and Torres sold on Sunday the house 502 Calle Cordoba for the sum of 54,000 dollars.

To-day the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Frias, resumed his post at the Government-house, after his very lengthened trip in the Interior. His "informe" to Congress is much looked for.

Professor Gould, the Director of the National Observatory in Cordoba, was welcomed on his arrival down from that city. He will probably remain in town a few days.

The Hamburg steamer Argentino has brought out a good number of German passengers; she is a new steamer built expressly for this line.

The receipts of the Custom-house are perfectly staggering, and the import trade instead of having received a check is each day increasing. The receipts for yesterday amount to the enormous figure of 123,000 pats., of which 118,000 pats. are for import duties, and but 5,000 for export duties. These figures are truly tremendous, and show how seriously our balance of trade is disturbed. Could we but read these figures up side down, that is to say 118,000 pats. for export duties, and 5,000 pats for import duties, how different would be the state of our market, and the general situation of the country.

It is said that the Government has contracted with Mr. E. Bertram for the supply of 5.000 horses at the rate of 22 pats, paid in four months time.

No one here believes the rumour so current in Montevideo that London capitalists have offered the Oriental Government favourable terms for a new Oriental loan of four millions £, and it is difficult to think that the Montevidean Government could in the presence of the present state of the London market attempt to negotiate a loan for any such amount; Montevideo must rest satisfied with what she has already got from the London money market, and not think of any further loans for the present.

To-day the statues that are to adorn the front of the Provincial Bank were raised to their position. The hall of the bank is being rapidly finished; it will be the finest throughout the Republic.

The Royal mail steamer Liffey entered port this day, bringing her own and Montevidean mails.

We hear that owing to the failure of an English house in England some large consignment of English horned cattle intended for the Plate has been embargoed by the creditors of the bankrupt firm.

The Liffey entered last night and her papers and mails were ashore early. Her news is favourable as regard money, wool and hides; this good news comes rather well at the moment, for to-day was rather a black day in our money market.

The auction of the well-know Kidd chacra at Lomas de Zamora, gave rather good result. The place some 5 squares with house, monte, &c. was knocked down for 34 m/c per square vara, Dr Diaz Velez purchaser, The chacra contains about 112,500 square vara.

The storm yesterday was most severe at Belgrano where the lightning struck a house, and almost killed a woman, who is now recovering under Dr. Menzie's care.

Bollini, the great and rich maestro Albanil, it appears, was the builder of the Huergo deposits.

* * *

May 26, 1873.

The stock market ruled without any great change to-day; Cedulas showed a trifle firmer, but Bonds came on freely for sale, and closed weak. The money market continues tight, and even the very best bills are difficult to discount. It is thought that the Provincial Bank will renew all bills falling due, and raise the rate of interest, and that this will help the market somewhat, but the squeeze is very severe. Several of the private banks behaved very well to-day in renewing bills that fell due, and the matter was spoken of on 'Change. Merchants and others dislike the tremendous leading articles which nearly all the papers devote to the crisis. They say with much truth that this constant writing on the one subject is but calculated to create alarm, and that the interest of the market would be far better consulted, by writing nothing whatever about the state of money or the banks.

At the Provincial Bank to-day the applications for discounts were most trifling, the bank discounted a few bills.

The sales in Bonds were—

For cash 7,800 at 76⅜

For end month 16,000 at 76½.

In Cedulas very little done—

Series A cash 2,000 at 91⅛

„ „ 2 000 at 91⅛

„ 15th June 20 000 at 91⅛.

In the liquidation with the exception of closing some large transactions for the end of the month, there was nothing much done in stocks.

Exchange rules firm at 49 Bank, 49¼-49⅜ Commercial, and some parties state that bills have been done at 49½.

Mr, Auchterlony was welcomed on 'Change to-day by his very wide circle of commercial friends, who were all delighted to see him after so long an absence.

Mr. F. Neild, one of our leading English importers, has been named as director upon the local board of the City of Buenos Ayres Tramway Company.

Late letters from London and Antwerp to May 2nd, state that the London wool auction progresses flatly, prices opened firm but fell off: at Havre a good attendance of buyers, but sales heavy owing to buyers asking long credits, which owing to the tight state of the money market is difficult to obtain. 2 00 bales offered first day. 900 sold; prices 10 c. lower than previous sales

Some exchange operations on Montevideo were done to-day at par. The Porteña brought up no gold, although large sums were under special license ready for shipment. Messrs. Corti Riva's half of the Porteña was sold to-day at reserved price; Mr. Risso, buyer.

There was some talk on 'Change to-day of a change of management in one of our private banks. It is also announced that the next English mail brings £100,000 sterling for Paraguayan Government Things in Paraguay are at a dead lock; the rebels have pushed up to Asuncion, and General Mitre had to suspend negotiations.

It is also said that all quarantine will be raised on Saturday. Rather good news this.

There is nothing from Entre Rios save ugly rumors. The Custom-house of Gualeguaychu, by order of the Government, is afloat and on board a steamer in the Riacho. Some parties who know well the state of affairs consider that possibly to-day the battle of Concordia came off. The atrocities of Jordan are much spoken of and condemned.

The Montevidean telegram gives—

Fortuna, 23.

Progreso, 55.

Exchange same.

New society, Inmobilario, 10 prem.

Genoa, Ocean, Rosita.

New York, Sonora.

Bordeaux, Nicolini.

Savannah, Maggie M. Shields.

St. John, Mio Mac.

Valparaiso, Memphis.

7,000 hides, 94.

New York, May 1st, dry hides much down 25, Montevideo 24. Great stocks.

Liverpool. Tallow down 42s 6d, salted hides trembling. Sales 9½-9¾, hair down 2d.

Bad news from France about the wine crop.

The splendid run of the Aconcagua was much spoken of. It seems the Corcovado ran from Rio to Lisbon in 12 days which is about as good.

The Porteña brought up 107 passengers this morning.

The Flamsteed cleared with full cargo and full passenger list; she took in specie.

The following is the order of the first 3 days auction sale at Antwerp—

May 6th.

By order of Messrs—

Koning Gunther & Co.	1000 b.	Good L. P.
Y. Lynen and Co	550 b.	Do. B. A.
Oostendorp and Co.	400 b.	Do do.
D. Mauroy and Co	350 b.	Do do
Michels-Loos	500 b.	Do do & Ga.
	2800 b.	

May 7th.

By order of Messrs—

J. h. Dan Fuhrman	1200 b.	Good B. A.
W. Busch and Co.	600 b.	Do. M. V.
Jules Bocking and Co.	200 b.	Do. do.
Freres Nottebohm	300 b.	Do. L. P.
A Coppenrath and Co.	100 b.	Do. B. A.
	2400 b.	

May 8th.

By order of Messrs—

M. L. Falcon	2000 b.	Good B. A.
Divers	200 b.	Do. L. P.
	2200 b.	

Messrs. Moore and Tudor, sole agents for Messrs. Peek Frean and Co , have received intelligence respecting the fire that took place in their factory at Bermondsey. This factory is one of two that this wealthy firm possess; and no delay whatever, it is expected, will take place in the execution of orders. The Fancy Biscuits are made almost exclusively at the establishment at Dock Head, far removed from the scene of the disaster

The Lancashire Insurance Co are interested to the extent of about $f.7,000 in the fire that took place the other day at Huergo's deposit, The loss on this may amount to about 30 per cent, which the agents, Messrs Moore and Tudor, will pay immediately the result of the auction of the damaged goods, is ascertained. This company is an eminently respectable one, and counts among its directors and chief shareholders Mr. Benjamin Darbyshire, so well known in River Plate circles.

VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

BRITISH.

	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	CONSIGNEE.
Ship	Amaranth	1198	Williams	Mar. 27	Boyd & Co.
Barque	George Walker	416	Walker	— 29	Order
Do	John Black	345	Sprague	— 3	Thompson & Co.
Brig	Villa Nova	181	Graham	— 6	Patts and Co.
Barque	Porteña	340	Trachy	— 6	Darbyshire and Co.
Do.	Jessie	349	Morgans	— 7	Gas Company
Do.	Ravenscliffe	472	Hughes	10	Gas Co.
Do.	Fahrenheit	359	Barber	April 17	Gas Co.
Ship	Eliza Mary	659	Leckyer	17	Western Railway
Brig	Breeze	276	Holuth	— 18	Boyd & Co.
Barque	Kebroyd	363	Stafford	— 19	Order.
Do	Centaur	497	Vaughan	— 19	Casares & Co
Do	Clagford	315	Stothara	— 23	Moller and Co.
Do	Brasil	555	Pratt	— 24	Order
Ship	Callao	953	Williams	May 7	Gas Company.
Barque	St. Laurence	383	Owens	— 7	Wanholtz and Co.
Brig	Anne	213	Fenn	— 8	Drysdale and Co.
Barque	Lucknow	690	Graves	— 21	Lasalle & Son
Do.	Lord Clarendon	591	Lavender	— 24	Moore and Tudor
Do	Union	395	Webb	— 24	Huergo
Do.	Senor	347	Phillips	— 24	Do.
Do	Lalia W	361	Lent	— 24	Order.
Brig	Ilelette	271	Taylor	— 24	Rivolta
Do.	Messenger	193	Adams	— 24	Bayley & Co.

AMERICAN.

	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	CONSIGNEE.
Barque	Andrew C Bean	530	Wooster	— 13	Bean and Co.
Brigantine	Rush	184	Evans	Mar. 26	Harris bros.
Barque	Sarmiento	606	Lewis	— 28	Hale and Co.
Do.	Sarah	538	Chieney	April 2	Bean and Co
Lugger	C S Bushell	570	Mayo	— 16	—
Brigantine	Mary Gibbs	468	Upton	29	Bonnemason and Co.
Barque	Archer	480	Hatch	May 5	Hale and Co.
Do	Anna Walsh	575	Laurence	— 6	Casares & Co.
Lugger	Sarah	536	Nicholls	— 7	Freyer bros.
Ship	Mary Goodell	761	Sweetser	— 24	Shaw
Lugger	New England	472	Baxter	— 24	Castro bros,

GERMAN.

	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	CONSIGNEE.
Barque	Clio	149	Riskamp	Mar. 30	Order.
Brig	Hero	229	Siemer	— 27	Paats and Co.
Barque	D. H. Dade	313	Reimers	April 6	Do.
Do.	Peter Suppreich	411	Meyer	— 7	Boyd and Co.
Do.	Elsa	450	Freiwurth	— 16	Barran and Co
Barque	Asia	498	Falck	— 18	Western Railway
Brigantine	Lili	165	Albers	— 18	Ledesma bros
Lugger	N. Struve	300	Struve	— 24	Devotto bros
Brigantine	Mary	194	Pieper	May 1	Do.
Schooner	Geranno	113	Stehr	— 22	Ledesma bros.
Barque	Frederich Hermann	298	Argoten	— 23	Best bros
Do	Tonnico Voss	417	Voss	— 24	Brun.
Brig	Superb	208	Spaeckolsen	— 23	Sievers & Co .
Do.	Delphine	—	—	— 24	—
Brigantine	Alma	—	—	— 24	—
Lugger	Graf Otto zu Solms	293	Tissen	— 25	Berro, Braga and Co.
Barque	Elise	258	Dunker	— 25	Peters bros

FRENCH.

	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	CONSIGNEE.
Barque	Jeanne	330	Gaste	Jan. 21	Marini and Co.
Do.	Coromandel	336	Quemam	Feb. 23	Pehan and Co.
Barque	Esperance	275	Garrique	— 24	Barran and Co
Do.	Camille	487	Hainneville	— 27	Classon and Co.
Ship	Bella Cubana	395	Joubert	Mar. 12	Jacquemin bros.
Barque	Paraiso	—	—	— 25	Green & Co.
Do	Amaral Montagnac	543	Machet	— 26	Lasalle and Son.
Do.	Union	258	Guzolpe	April 5	Barran and Brit
Do	Antifer	436	Bahin	— 7	Labarthe and Co.
Do	Prince de Conde	333	David	— 7	Boyd and Co.
Do.	Heloise	379	Layes	— 16	Dussaud bros.
Do.	Julien	293	Lavallo	— 18	Powell and Co.
Do	Ferdinand	578	Le Preile	— 16	Boyd & Co.
Lugger	Enfant de France	747	Dupont	— 18	Apesteguy bros.
Brig	Stanislaus Emanuel	210	Meron	— 20	Rodriguez & Co.
Barque	Juventa	309	Silhoute	May 23	Apesteguy bros
Do.	St Jacques	499	Hiriart	— 23	Charost & Co.
Do.	General Trebault	345	Thrulles	— 23	Potera bros.
Do.	Prince de Monaco	248	Bertrand	— 23	Dussaud bros.
Brig	Ecureuil	201	Daelu.	— 28	Apesteguy bros.
Do	Unico	205	Chalet	— 25	P Parish
Barque	Humboldt	350	Anoit	— 24	Dussaud bros,

ITALIAN.

	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	CONSIGNEE.
Barque	Comercio	274	Gianelle	Jan. 2	Medet and Co
Lugger	Stephano Padre	419	Cabassa	— 10	F. Perez
Barque	Maria Madre	428	Vicenna	— 14	Serna
Do.	Angeli Padre	495	Mezzano	Feb. 2	Marini and Co
Barque	Vassallo	517	Vastallo	— 15	Order.
Do	Carolina Galatona	542	Mancino	— 27	Gallardo and Co.
Do.	Antonio Ferrari	525	Ferrari	— 28	Order.
Do.	Angelo Cavallo	503	Olivvau	— 28	Barran and Co.
Brig	Peppino	405	Spotorni	— 28	Cassanelle and Co.
Barque	Balestino	547	Revello	— 8	Boyd & Co.
Do	Guiseppi Maggie	553	Revello	Mar. 8	Delfino and Co
Do.	Fortunata Barbora	468	Deandries	— 9	Order.
Do.	Felice	475	Solari	— 10	Duclosh.
Do	Martino Maria	408	Biaggio	— 17	Viale bros.
Do	Francisco Severio	434	Loupi	— 18	Cerosotto and Co.
Do.	Itala	427	Ferro	— 18	Rocca, Piaggio and Co.
Do.	Oporto	498	Breve	— 19	Order.
Do.	Enrico	407	Carepa	— 25	Guaydan and Co
Do.	Leceti Padre	495	Marchese	— 27	Order.
Do	Amabile Cattrina	451	Scarcola	— 30	Delfino.
Do	Liberia	433	Ferro	April 2	—
Do	Geo. Batta D'Asti	624	Caffarino	— 3	Devotto bros.
Do	Rovereto	341	Chichizola	— 6	Viale bros.
Do	Nauta	483	Chichizola	— 6	Drysdale and Co
Do.	Corretto Secondo	270	Gazzola	— 6	Pennano
Do.	Emilia Seconda	574	Gazzolo	— 6	Dagnino and Co
Do.	Enrichetta	393	D'Aste	— 7	Order
Do	Fre Fratelli	449	Bectagna	— 8	Delfino and Co
Do.	Kosasco	453	Schiaffino	— 8	Marini and Co.
Lugger	Maria	469	Chichozola	— 8	Viale and Co.
Do	Fortunato Padre	493	Olivari	— 9	Order.
Barque	Assunta	439	Vivaldi	— 9	Devotto bros.
Do	Adelaida F	340	Moro	— 9	Rocca Piaggio
Do.	Angela	429	Corsanego	— 9	Order.
Do	Neptuno	454	Frabegi	— 9	Pennano and Co.
Do	Emma	322	Dameli	— 9	Order.
Brigantine	Caprera	290	Zino	— 9	Bianchi and Co
Do	Linda	161	Ansaldo	— 10	Order
Barque	Figli	704	Grazzeni	— 10	Order
Do	Ottavio	439	Badain	— 11	Shaw bros.
Do	Maria Guiseppe	318	Vio	— 17	Rocco, Piaggo and Co.
Brig	Tancredi	277	Isso	— 11	Shaw bros.
Do.	Elena Drago	319	Drago	— 17	Medet and Co
Lugger	Trunfo	505	Vaccari	— 17	Barbour Barclay & Co.
Brigantine	Elisa	195	Delprano	— 18	Order
Barque	Fenice	594	Zolari	— 18	Viale bros.
Do.	Costollo	383	Monte	— 19	Bonnemason and Co.
Do.	Simon Stella	472	Marisgli	— 20	Degiovanni
Schooner	San Gioachino	43	Moschini	— 23	Order.
Barque	Angela F	481	Carlevari	— 26	Bianchi and Co.
Brigantine	Maria	118	Caosse	— 29	Ledesma bros.
Lugger	Silvia	458	Peragallo	May 24	Sivori and Co.
Do	Chiavarri	572	Dodero	— 24	Viale bros
Brig	Zilia	—	—	— 24	Delfino and Co.
Barque	Guiseppe	318	Preve	— 24	Parish.
Do.	Maddelina la	492	Pagliafico	— 24	R Delfino

SPANISH.

	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	CONSIGNEE.
Barque	Elisa	200	Viega	— 9	Do.
Brigantine	Frasquita	206	Bertran	— 15	Paine and Co.
Polacca	Floresta	178	Millet	— 23	Rodriguez
Brigantine	Anita	129	Curell	May 6	Rivolta and Co.
Do.	Maria Angela Sensat	243	Maristany	— 23	Arocena.
Do	Rubilla	177	Guardiola	— 24	Lavallol and Co.
Brig	Gregoria	176	Armach a.	— 25	Order.

DUTCH

	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	CONSIGNEE.
Lugger	Aleida	179	van Luik	Mar. 13	Berro Bragga and Co
Brigantine	Anna	218	Stout	— 25	Peters bros.
Do	Louisa and Maria	163	Hazewinkle	— 27	Zimmermann & Co.
Do.	Prof. van del Beomess	—	—	— 2	—
Brig	Jacatra	293	Dirckson	— 3	Powell and Co
Brigantine	Hendrika	139	Strief	— 16	Carbone and Co.
Brig	Goorret	202	Hughes	— 30	Order
Brigantine	Pelgrini	177	—	— 20	Do
Brig	Gooreght	202	Hughes	— 23	Santos and Co.
Brigantine	Idz	—	—	May 24	—

SWEDISH·

	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	CONSIGNEE.
Barque	Bengal	611	Carlsen	Mar. 9	Jacquemin bros
Barque	Concordia	—	—	April 1	Boyd and Co
Do	Cristina	523	Delmar	1	Storni bros.
Do	East Indian	396	Carlsen	— 16	Castro bros.
Brig	Louise	212	Helmcrew	— 19	Devoto bros.
Do.	Valkyrien	308	Languist	May 24	Lasalle and Co.

NORWEGIAN.

	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	CONSIGNEE.
Barque	Bona Fide	351	Rostrup	Feb. 28	Pedeflous
Do.	Velocity	563	Vellensen	28	Duclos.
Do.	Care	289	Johnsen	— 28	Scharffenorth.
Brig	Oeresund	379	Adrnsen	Mar. 10	Lasalle and Son.
Barque	Nornen	368	Holgesen	— 13	Dussaud bros
Do.	Formica	381	Hersoeth	— 24	Lasalle and Sons.
Barque	Hjirmnet	344	Miling	— 27	Dussaud bros
Brigantine	Fran	209	Weisser	April 1	Do
Brig	Laura	160	Bane	— 3	Paats and Co
Do.	Thela	398	Ramstoff	— 6	Boyd and Co.
Barque	Oger	680	Oblien	— 19	Macias and Montes

AUSTRIAN

	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	CONSIGNEE.
Brig	Regina del Cin	356	Tommasina	Mar. 22	A. Bran
Do	Tergo	313	Dubessich	— 24	Bonnemason and Co.
Do.	Oscar	329	Turcich	— 27	Kruger and Co
Do.	Trident	417	—	April 2	Green and Co.
Brig	Giunteneo	146	Mirach	18	Order
Do	Ave	334	Rodoolvich	May 22	Gurydun.

BRAZILIAN.

	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	CONSIGNEE.
Brig	Don Aurelia	175	Costa	Mar. 28	Terrero bros.

ARGENTINE.

	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	CONSIGNEE.
Barque	Juan F. Pearson	530	Gould	April 9	Hale and Co.

B. Ayres, May 30, 1873.

TRANSATLANTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
IN
HAMBURG.

CAPITAL, 1,000,000 PRUSSIAN THALERS.

Insures all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise, and other Property a gair Loss or Damage by Fire, at a Moderate Premium.

All Losses Adjusted by the Undersigned, General Agents for the River Plate,

MANTELS & PFEIFFER,
Calle Chacabuco, Nos. 19 and 21.

d 1/8xp

Committee of Maritime Insurers of Genoa.

The undersigned, Agent of Maritime Insurers of Amsterdam, Antwerp, Bordeaux, Elberfeld, Bremen, Frankfort-on-Main, Havre, Heilbronn, Lyon, Marseille, Paris, Rotterdam, and Vienna, has the honor to inform the Trade of his Nomination as Representative of the above-said Company.

J. de BOER.

OFFICE,
55 Calle Corrientes.

sjm18xp 421

The Standard
AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

No 3,310—Thirteenth Year | BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, MAY 30 1873. | Circulation, 3000.

MAUA BANK

101 & 103 CALLE CANGALLO.

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious Building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the Public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities, approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of chequees part or the full amount, at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons, for one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given to the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazils, England, and France, as also on other places, of which due notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions, within the orbit of banking operations.

The Establishment is always open from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. MAUA & CO.
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

January 1st, 1868. cj—jy16 1

MAUA BANK

101—103 CALLE CANGALLO

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor, .. 12 per cent
For balances in favor of Customers 5 "
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY
For balances in our favor .. .. 12 per cent
For balances in favor of Customers 6 "
Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper "
Do. do. do. gold "
Do. 30 days' do. paper
Do. do. do. gold
Fixed deposits from

P. P. MAUA & Co.,
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM

Royal Mail Steampacket Company

DIRECT AND QUICKEST ROUTE TO EUROPE.

Twice a Month.

Royal Mail Steamship
"N E V A,"
2999 Tons,
Captain E. BAX
Will leave this Port on the 14th JUNE.

PASSENGER FARES:

Southampton ..	£35 and upwards	£20	£15
Lisbon	32 do.	20.	12
St. Vincent	180 fts.	90 fts	50
Pernambuco	120	60	35
Bahia	110	55	30
Rio de Janeiro..	7¢	35	2.50
Montevideo		4	—

The Royal Mail Steampacket
"LIFFEY,"
1860 Ton —350 Horse Power,
Captain W. GILLIES,
For Montevideo, Rio, St. Vincent, Lisbon, Cherbourg, Southampton and Antwerp, sailing 30th MAY, 1873.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

	1st.	2d.	3d.
To Southampton	£35	£20	£15
Do. Cherbourg	35	20	15
Do. Lisbon	32	20	12
Do. Rio Janeiro	£11	£5 10s	£3 13 4
Do. Montevideo........		£1 12	16s.

Passengers for PARIS, travelling by this Steamer, will, on their arrival at Cherbourg, be provided by the Purser with a Document, which will enable them to secure Tickets on the Railway to Paris, at a discount of 20 per cent. on the fare.

These Steamers are provided with every accommodation for Passengers, to whom Wine is given to all classes GRATIS.

RETURN TICKETS.

To and from Southampton or Lisbon, available for twelve months; and St. Vincent or Brazil, available for six months, are granted to First-class Passengers, with a deduction of 25 per cent. on Passage Money

FAMILIES

A deduction of one-sixth is made in their favor, when paying the higher rates to Lisbon or Southampton, and when the Passage Money is charged in full, is equal to the amount of four adult, cabin passengers.

CARGO, as per mutual agreement.

INSURANCE on Freight can be effected if desired.

Passengers are requested to be on board before four on the above-named day, as the Steamer will leave precisely at that hour.

The U.S. Mail Steamer "Merrimack," in connection with the above, will sail from Rio on the 25th inst.

For further particulars please apply to
CHARLES WM. BENN and CO.,
Agents,

TIENDA DEL PASAGE.

186—VICTORIA—186

GRAN SURTIDO
EN
TUNICAS, LEVITAS, Y SACOS DE TERCIOPELO.

Lindas formas, precios muy baratos.

Surtido selecto en vestidos hechos, las formas mas elegantes,
Terciopelo negro fino, de $100 a 70.
Idem idem, 140 a 1:0.
Enaguas bordadas finas, las de 60 a 40.
Gran surtido de hazadas de todas las calidades y tamaños.
Cortinas bordadas desde 12/4 a 22/4, y sus precios desde $70 a 4 0 el par.
Variado surtido en poplins y rasos de lana, colores de ultima novedad.
Tartanes y franelas, colores moda y gustos muy nuevos.
Batas de cama bordadas, las de 80, 60.
Gran surtido en generos para vestido, lindos gustos, desde $4 a 10 la vara
Tapados de tartan y punto, lana y seda, y veduinos, de espumilla, granadina, poplin, y cachemir, con cordones y borlas.
Surtido general en franelas, bombasi, servilletas con fleco, alemanisco, toallas, bramantes, y corsets finos.
Paño de dama, colores de moda.

Todo lo Ofrecemos a
PRECIOS MUY MODICOS.
por
LIQUIDACION DEFINITIVA.
d 214 15p m22

Botica Cranwell

(ESTABLECIDA 1828)
DE
CARLOS MURRAY

Articles for the approaching Season:
CHEST PROTECTORS
All Sizes.
COD LIVER OIL
All Marks.
YARRUM'S PECTORAL SYRUP
STABLER'S EXPECTORANT
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
ANA AHUITA

The preparations can be obtained,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
AT
BOTICA CRANWELL
66—RECONQUISTA—66
1 163 15pm17

London and River Plate Bank,

(LIMITED.)

London, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rosario, and Cordoba.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000 Sterling
Subscribed Capital	1,500,000 "
Reserved Fund	165,000

Offices in Buenos Ayres—
CORNER OF CALLE PIEDAD AND RECONQUISTA.

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.

Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon Negociable Securities, of Depositing Bills Coupons, &c., for Collection—and of lodging Valuable Property in the Treasury of the Bank for custody.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at seven or thirty days' notice of withdrawal, Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in their Rates, by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad.

Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, &c., the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office, No. 40 MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
Issued and Purchased on the following places:—

Montevideo
Rosario de Santa Fé,
Cordoba,
Valparaiso,
London,
Liverpool,

Antwerp,
Amsterdam,
Hamburg,
New York,
Rio de Janeiro,
Genoa.

All the principal Towns of
SCOTLAND and IRELAND.

Paris,
Bordeaux,
Marseilles,
Bayonne,
Cadiz,
Naples,

Madrid,
Barcelona,
Vigo,
Corunna,
Santander,
Bilbao,
Havre.

G. E. MASCHWITZ—J. E. NAYLOR,
MANAGERS. 4

London and River Plate Bank

(LIMITED)
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD.
(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista.)

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED.

On deposits in both currencies in account current, } 4 per cent.
On do., subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal } 4½ "
On do, subject to 30 days' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent
On do. do. for 90 days fixed, On do. do. subject to 30 days notice of withdrawal, } 6 "

CHARGED.

For Discounts conventional according to circumstances.
On debit balances in account current in both currencies, } 12 p. cent.

G. E. MASCHWITZ—J. E. NAYLOR.
Buenos Ayres, May 2, 1873.

BANCO DE ITALIA Y Rio de la Plata.

74—CALLE PIEDAD—74

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,
£.1,500,000.

This is divided into 15,000 Shares.

Board of Directors:
MARIO DEMARCHI,
AGILES MAVEROFF,
ANTONIO DEVOTO,
PABLO MARENGO,
MARCOS DEMARCHI,
NICOLAS SCHIAFFINO,
BARTOLOME VIALE.
LUIS EAMINI,
EDUARDO FALCON.

Until further notice the rates of Interest will be as follows.—

ALLOWS
Account current, 5 per Cent.
Fixed periods, 6%.

CHARGES
Account current, 12 per cent.
Discounts, Promissory Notes, and other documents—conventional.

BILLS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
Issued on London, France, Belgium, and all the chief Cities of Italy.

BANKING HOURS
From Ten to Four p.m., and until Five on Saturdays.

Buenos Ayres, April 30, 1873.
S. POLLININI,
Manager.
6 186 h.. x pag 20

Huntley and Palmer's

CELEBRATED
READING BISCUITS.

BASS'S PALE ALE
GUINNESS' STOUT.

Agent: A. W. ROOKE,
212 Calle Cangallo 212,
Entre Maipu y Esmeralda.

Copland & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1832.)

Provision Merchants, Export Oilmen
AND
MANUFACTURERS

PICKLES
JAMS
SAUCES
HAMS
CHEESE
CAPERS
OLIVES
&c., &c.

Agent—A. W. ROOKE,
212 Calle Cangallo 212.
(Entra Maipu y Esmeralda.)

Washington Morton

BORDEAUX.

CHATEAU MARGAUX
CHATEAU LAFITE
ST. JULIEN
CHATEAU LAROSE
CHATEAU LEOVILLE
ST. ESTEPH
ST. EMELION

BURGUNDIES
BEAUNE POMMARD
FINE CHAMPAGNE
COGNAC

AGENTS:
A. W. ROOKE,
212—Calle de Cangallo—212
Entre Maipu y Esmeralda.
cj | 152 xp a19

Deutsch, Belgische La Plata Bank.

Cologn & Buenos-Ayres

Authorised Capital: Prussian Silver Thalers..................	20,000,000
Subscribed Capital: Prussian Silver Thalers..................	10,000,000

Offices in Buenos Ayres,
20—CALLE FLORIDA—20

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with commercial firms and private individuals.

MONEY RECEIVED on fixed deposit at conventional rates.

BILLS DISCOUNTED at conventional rates.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchashed at current rates.

DRAFTS issued on the following places—

Montevideo
Rio de Janeiro
New York
London
Berlin
Cologn
Hamburg

Bremen
Paris
Amsterdam
Antwerp,
Genoa
Madrid
Lisbon

and all the principal places of commerce on the Continent of Europe.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available for purchase of merchandize in all parts of the world on terms to be ascertained on application to the Bank.

W. MOLL, p.p. U. LOCHER.
MANAGERS.
26 c—336 xp. o3.1

Deutsch-Belgische La Plata Bank.

From the 24th May, 1873, and till further Notice the rate of Interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows—

Interest Allowed.

On Deposits in Account Current, in both Currencies, 3 per cent. per annum.
Ds. on a fixed term:—
At 30 days............ 3 per cent.
" 60 days .... 4 "
" 90 days .... 6 "
At longer dates at conventional rates.

Interest Charged.

On Debit Balances in Account Current in both currencies, 12 per cent.
For Discounts—Conventionol according to circumstances.
Bank hours from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., an don Saturdays to 5 p.m.

W. Moll, p.p. U. Locher
Managers.
Buenos Ayres, May 23, 1873.
cj | 255 p1n26

Caja de Credito Hipotecario.

Founded May 16th.

OFFICES:
25—CALLE SAN MARTIN—25

Hours from 10 to 4 p.m.

Consulting Lawyers and Examiners of Titles.
Dr. MIGUEL ESTEVES SEGUI,
" JOSE MARIA NUNEZ.

Allows in Account Current.. 5 p% per an
" On Deposits, 3 months.. 7 "
" " 6 " 8 "
" " 12 " 9 "

Advances on Mortgages at conventional rates

Charges on Advances 12 p%.

Draughts on all the chief markets of Europe.

Goods bought on Commission, and Credits arranged at very small charge.

Buenos Ayres, December 4, 1872.
P. de MONTRAVEL, Manager.
cj—m26

English Clothing AND General Outfitting Stores

40½ S. MARTIN
AND
173 CALLE FLORIDA

Men's Fine Cloth Over-Coats
At Various Prices.
40½ San Martin & 173 Florida.

Waterproof Oilskin Coats
Up to the Largest Sizes.
40½ San Martin & 173 Florida.

Dogskin Driving and Riding Gloves
40½ San Martin & 173 Florida

Horn Drinking Mugs
Suitable for Families and Camp use
40½ San Martin and 173 Florida

Bedford Cord Riding Trousers
Made to Measure.
40½ San Martin & 173 Florida

English-made White Shirts
Without Collars
In Sizes from 13½ up to 18 inches at the neck
Campmen please make a note of
40½ San Martin and 173 Florida.

Black and White Shepherd's Plaid Shawls,
Suitable for Man or Woman as Wrappers, and for Blankets, being 9 feet in length.
40½ San Martin and 173 Florida.

Ladies' and Youths' Linen Cuffs,
$80 m/c per doz., quality fine.
40½ San Martin and 173 Florida.

Glycerine, Elder-flower, Honey, Almond, Windsor, & other Soaps
In Bars and Boxes.
40½ San Martin and 173 Florida.

Marking Ink,
In large and small-sized Bottles.
40½ San Martin and 173 Florida.

Now in course of being despatched.
Whitney Pilot Coats,
English-made Boots of various classes,
Bedford and Cotton Cord Trousers,
Piesse and Lubin's Extract.

All the above-mentioned Articles are fresh, and are imported direct for the Stores.

40½ SAN MARTIN
AND
71 FLORIDA.
h..145 1m m.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE,

London, (Limited) Buenos Ayres, and Montevideo.

STATUTES APPROVED, OCTOBER 25, 1872.

The Statutes of this Bank having been duly approved by the Chambers and the Government, the Public are hereby informed that the Business hitherto carried on in the name of WANKLYN and CO., will henceforth be continued in that of "THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE, Limited.

All Cheques, and other Documents still existing in the name of "Wanklyn and Co," will be considered as equally valid with those of the new Bank

F. WANKLYN,
Managing Director.

Buenos Ayres, January 1, 1873.

Messrs. Wanklyn and Co. take this opportunity to thank the Public for the liberal share of support accorded to them in the past, and to request a continuance of favors for the new Establishment.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE.

(Limited.)

No. 85---Reconquista---No. 85

Authorized Capital....£1,500,000 stg.
Subscribed Capital.... 1,000,000 "

Directors in Buenos Ayres.

Samuel B. Hale, Esq.,
Ambrosio P. Lezica, Esq.,
Charles P. Lumb, Esq.,
A. Ure Mackinlay, Esq.,
Norberto de la Riestra, Esq. } Directors.
Frederic Wanklyn, Esq., Managing Director

From this date until further notice, Interest will be allowed:—
In account current ....4 per cent.
With 15 days' notice........ 8 "
For 60 days fixed .... 7 "
" 90 " .... 8 "
And charged for Debits in Account Current, 16 per Cent.

Bills discounted at conventional rates.

Bills of Exchange purchased at current rates.

Bills of Exchange issued on London and other parts of England, all the branches of the National Bank in Ireland and of the British Linen Company Bank in Scotland; on Paris, Bordeaux, Antwerp, Genoa, Berlin, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Madrid, and all the branches of the Bank of Castile, Lisbon, Oporto, Geneva, New York, Montreal, and all the branches of the Bank of Montreal, Bombay, and all the Branches of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, and also on all the principal cities of Europe, &c.

Circular Notes issued to travellers.

Letters of Credit issued on the Head Office in London, and on Paris, Antwerp, Genoa, New York, &c. Commission charged only on the amount used.

Letters of Credit, payable here at the current rate of Exchange, can be obtained by persons desiring to remit or bring money to this country from the Head Office in London, from the National Bank in Ireland, and from the other agents of the Bank.

A complete list of Agents may be seen at the office.

F. WANKLYN,
Managing Director.

B. Ayres, May 21, 1873. 1 jan 1

Carabassa's Bank

127—CALLE CANGALLO—127

From this date the rate of Interest will be as follows:—

ALLOWS
In Account Current...... 6 per cent. per an.
On a fixed term 30 days.. 6½ " "
" " 60 ...... 7 " "
" " 90 ...... 8 " "
At longer dates at conventional rates.

CHARGES
For Balances in Account Current, 15 per cent, per annum.
Bills and Pagarés discounted at conventional rates.

Bank hours from Ten a.m. to Four p.m., and on Saturdays to Five p.m.

Bills drawn and taken on London, Paris, Bordeaux, Marseilles, and Genoa.

Buenos Ayres, Mayo 21, 1873.
9 JOSE CARABASSA.

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY

NOTICE.

Buenos Ayres
AND
Montevideo
Tariff
FOR
TELEGRAMS.

10 Words, exclusive of Addresses:
1.00f. or $25 m/c.

Every additional 10 Words:
0.50f. or $13 m/c.

Arrangements having been made for the Transmission of Telegrams to all parts of Europe, the United States, Asia, Australia, &c. Messages are now received at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, and posted at Montevideo for the Lisbon Submarine Line.

Particulars of CHARGES, &c., may be obtained at the Company's Stations.

JOHN OLDHAM,
Manager.
cj—90 1m jy4

ENGLISH Millinery Establishment.

Mrs. McDOUGALL

Begs to advise her numerous Friends and Customers, that she has just received a Large and Fashionable Assortment of
MILLINERY, MANTLES, &c.,
Direct from
PARIS & LONDON,
And respectfully solicits the favor of an inspection.

71—CALLE BOLIVAR—71
cj—268 1m a03

TO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.

Charges most Moderate.
Wines Superb.
Table d'Hote on Europe
Board, with Room, Gaslights, and Attendance.
HOTEL DE LA PAZ,
Corner of Cangallo and Reconquista
cj—7

JOHN CUSHMAN.

THE Executors of the late Canon Fahy will be obliged to any Person advising them in they know who are the Heirs of the above, at native of Ireland, who died of Yellow Fever in 1871.
cj—22 1m m3

ARGENTINE BANK.

31, 33, and 35 San Martin.

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M

PRESIDENT:
BERNARDO YRIGOYEN.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
D. ANACARSIS LANUS.

The rate of interest from the date, until further notice will be—

ALLOWS.
On account current, - 6 per cent. per annum
Eight days' notice, - 7 " "
15 days - 8 " "
90 days - 8 " "

CHARGES
On specie and currency 15 " " "
Money advanced on current account.
Bills and pagares discounted on conventional terms.

SAVINGS' BANK
Open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
On specie and currency 6 per cent. per annum.

MARCO DEL PONT.
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, May 20, 1873.
cj—1873. xp6m 16

Advances.

LIBERAL ADVANCES

Made on Consignments of Produce to the United States of North America, Belgium, England, and South of Germany, by
ALFREDO JONAS & CO.,
161½ CALLE CANGALLO.

Wool-growers wishing to enjoy the full price of their product in the European or American markets, will find it greatly to their advantage to apply to

ALFREDO JONAS & CO.
161½—Calle Cangallo—161½
cj—146 xp.o16 41

PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUEONS AYRES.

Business Hours, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Deposits of not less than $400 m/c and £f.16 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days they will be entitled to interest from the date of the deposit. All interest not collected shall at the end of each year be capitalised. All deposits at interest shall be entered in a book which the Bank will deliver to the depositors, in which all payments of interest and capital shall be entered, and all interest shall be payable after the first of the month, or on returning the deposit.

The Bank discounts bills with two signatures, having from seven to ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills of from seven days to six months, on the condition that at maturity they are paid in full.

The Bank draws at sight upon the following branches:—

DOLORES,
SAN N COLAS,
LOBOS,
SALTO,

CHIVILCOY,
MERCEDES,
BARADERO
AZUL.

The Bank pays commission to Brokers on the first discounting of bills and promissory notes.

LOANS TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Bank lends to artizans and operatives sums from *Three to Twenty Thousand Dollars* on their own signature, taking as security a document with any well-known signature.

CREDITS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

1st. The Bank opens Accounts Current for commercial house.

RATES OF INTEREST.
ALLOWS—
Private depositors, 5 per cent. per annum m/c
Do. 5 do do. specie
To private depositors,
In account current 2 per cent per annum do.
Do 2 do do cur.
CHARGES—
Discounts in currency, 6 per cent. per annum
Dor specie 6 do do

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
Secretary.
—cj—n23

GOVERNMENT MORTGAGE BANK

Offices—111 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

This Bank will be open to the Public on all business days from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

It advances on real estate to be repaid at long dates.

It pays Mortgage Certificates (Cedulas Hipotecarios) for the amount of the loan it advances, which bear an interest equal to that collected by the Bank.

The value of property offered in mortgage shall not be under two thousand patacons, nor the loan be less than 500 fuertes.

No loan can exceed half the value of the property mortgaged.

The Mortgagor shall bind himself to pay an annual sum as long as the mortgage lasts, said sum to represent the interest on the sum lent the amortization fund and commission to the Bank. This yearly sum shall be paid quarterly or half-yearly.

Series A—Quarterly.

Mortgage for 20 years 117 days, 8 per cent. interest, 2 per cent. amortization, and 1 per cent. commission.

Series B—Quarterly.

Mortgage for 27 years 270 days; 8 per cent. interest, 1 per cent. amortization, and 1 per cent. commission.

Series C—Half-yearly.

Mortgage for 20 years 190 days; 8 per cent. interest, 2 per cent. amortization, and 1 per cent. commission.

Series D—Half-yearly.

Mortgage for 28 years 5 days; 8 per cent interest, 1 per cent. amortization, and 1 per cent commission.

Upon the full payment of the yearly sums stipulated in the Mortgage, both property and Mortgagor shall be freed from all further obligation.

The Mortgagor shall be at liberty to anticipate the payments and to discharge the mortgage, all or in part.

Applications for mortgages must be made in writing, specifying the property offered, accompanied by the title deeds, the receipts of the Contribucion Directa tax, and setting forth that the property is free from all incumbrance, or if not the incumbrance that exists thereon, and which is to be paid off by the mortgage. The Secretary of the bank will supply applicants with the forms necessary as also the tables for amortization.

Quarterly mortgagers shall pay from 8th to 15th of each January, April, July and October, and half yearly mortgagors shall pay between the 8th and 15th of each January and July.

With the amortization fund, mortgage certificates (cedulas) shall be redeemed at par by quarterly and half yearly drawings.

The mortgage Bank pays the interest on the quarterly cedulas or mortgage certificates between the 31st December and 6th January, the 31st March and 6th April, the 30th June and 6th July, the 30th September and 6th October every year, and on the half yearly cedulas from the 31st December to 6th January, and from 30th June to 6th July.

The Mortgage Bank can act between the capitalist and mortgagor, free of charge in the way of realizing the cedulas, and for this purpose will receive deposits without interest, which will receive a preference, and which sums will be deposited in the Provincial Bank.

On and after the 15th February 1872 the Mortgage Bank will be open to the public.

Jose M. La Fuente,
Secretary.

111—CALLE SAN MARTIN—111
1—xp f7 12

FLORENCIO DONOVAN,
Wool and General Broker,
CALLE CUYO,
In Front of the Telegraph Office,
Plaza Once

P.S.N.C.

WEEKLY SAILINGS.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND VALPARAISO LINE.

For Europe.

Nos. 1 and 3 Touch at Rio Janeiro, Lisbon Bordeaux, and Liverpool.

Nos. 2 and 4 Touch at Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, and Liverpool.

FOR
The Pacific.

PRICES OF PASSAGES FROM BUENOS AYRES.

To	1st Class,	2d Class.	3d Class
Rio Janeiro	£12	£ 6	£ 4
Bahia	20	6	10
Pernambuco	22	11	7
Lisbon	32	20	12
Bord-aux	35	20	14
Liverpool........	35	20	15
Sandy Point	20	15	8
Valparaiso	40	30	15
Arico and Islay..	45	34	18
Callao	50	38	20

Children, under 12 years, half fare under 8 years quarter fare, and one child of a family under 3 years free.

Return Tickets, available for One Year, with 25 per cent. discount.

A large reduction made to Theatrical and other Companies.

Table Wine supplied to all Passengers.

Freight on Specie at conventional rates.

For full particulars apply to the Agents—
YARROW, HETT, and CO.,
63——CALLE RECONQUISTA——63
BUENOS AYRES,
20 cj—m1

THE RIVER PARANA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY (LIMITED)

VANGUARD, OLGA, ARGENTINO.

The first-class well-known screw steamship
"V A N G U A R D,"
1446 Tons,
Is shortly expected in the River, and will be despatched for
LIVERPOOL and ANTWERP,
On her return from Rosario, calling at Montevideo.

These Steamers have been specially built for this Trade, and are fitted with every modern improvement, having accommodation of the best description for passengers.

For further particulars apply to the Agents.
Messrs. C J. SHAW and CO.;
Or to the Brokers,
WOODGATE, Brothers, 36 Calle San Martin.
cj—m25

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL

AND
RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIPS.

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

The names of the Steamers are as follow:
BONITA—GALATEA—LAOYDON, ARIADNE, RHONE.

The first-class well-known Screw Steamship
A R I A D N E,
Will be despatched for
ANTWERP & LONDON,
ON THE
22d JUNE.

This Company will despatch a Steamer with Mails every Month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

From London, 27th; Antwerp, 1st; Falmouth, 3rd.

From Buenos Ayres, on the 22d, to Falmouth Antwerp, and London, Calling at Montevideo.

Passengers, Parcels, and Specie will be landed at Falmouth, and forwarded to London by a special arrangement with the Great Western Railway Company.

Cargo will be received on board, 48 hours after arrival at this port, for London and the Continent, at through rates.

Passage money to Falmouth £35; to Antwerp, £35; to Rio Janeiro, $50 Pats. Freight or Specie one-half per cent. payable here.

All Letters must be taken to the Post-office.

For further particulars apply to the Agents—
WOODGATE, Brothers,
Shipbrokers,
36 San Martin.
17 cj—m24

DONALDSON BROTHERS.

CLYDE LINE OF STEAMERS

TO
BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE.

ASTARTE	— 1360 Tons Reg.	—Captain BLAIR
MARINA	— 1361 " "	" GIBB.
COLINA	— 2000 " "	" MARR.
CYBELE	— 2000 " "	" Building

Calling at SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers, Specie, and Parcels.

The first-class well-known Screw Steamship
ASTARTE,
Sails for
LIVERPOOL & ANTWERP,
ON THE
6th JUNE.

Cargo will be received on board 48 hours after arrival at this Port for Liverpool and the Continent, at through rates.

Passage Money to Liverpool or Antwerp £35.

Freight on specie one-half per cent., payable here.

She has room for a limited number of SECOND-CLASS PASSENGERS at £25.

Carrying also Surgeons and Stewardesses.

For further particulars apply to the Agents
WOODGATE, Brothers, Shipbrokers,
No. 36 Calle San Martin.
18 cj—m24

Plomeria Inglesa

CALDERWOOD & LESLIE,
Plumbers and Gas-fitters,
79 CALLE CUYO.
h—204 1 m m 21

GERMAN BURMEISTER,
consignatario de Frutos del Pais,
Wool and Produce Broker
106—CALLE VENEZUELA—106
42

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

Messrs LAMPORT & HOLT'S LINE

RIVER PARANA LINE.

The Steamship
"L A P L A T A,"
1393 Tons,
LYONS, Commander,
Will be despatched for
A N T W E R P
ON
31st MAY.
Landing Passengers, Specie, &c., at Southampton.)

The R.M. Steamship
"O L B E R S,"
2169 Tons.
HAIRBY, Commander,
Will be despatched for
ANTWERP and LIVERPOOL,
ON
MONDAY, 9th JUNE.
(Via Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, Lisbon)
Carrying H.B.M. Mails.
Passengers, Specie, Mails, &c., landed in Southampton.

In the Mail Steamers Table Wine is supplied Gratis to all Passengers.

Cargo will be received on board until noon on the day of sailing.

Specie and Parcels will be received at the Office of the Agents on the same day.

These Steamers are replete with every comfort, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY

Liverpool 1st Class	....	£35
London do	....	35
Southampton do	....	35
Antwerp do	....	35
Rio Janeyro do	....	$f.60
Lisbon do	....	$f.160
Liverpool 3d Class	....	£15
London do	....	15
Southampton do	....	15
Antwerp do	....	15
Rio Janeyro do	....	$f.25
Lisbon do	....	$ f58.80

First-class Return Tickets are issued (with a reduction of 25 per cent, available for 12 month.)

PRE-PAID PASSAGES
Are issued to partiss wishing to bring out their friends from England. at the following rates:
1st Class £32
3d do............ 14

Apply to the Agents—
H. A. GREEN & CO.,
or to the Brokers,
GREEN, LE ROSSIGNOL & CO.,
62 and 64 Reconquista.
Agents in Rosario,
JOHN THOMPSON & CO.
cj | 170—171 m18

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

The undersigned has the honor to inform all Members of this Society, that arrangements are being made for the bringing out of Irish Emigrants to the River Plate at Reduced Fares

That already a Reduction of £3 per adult passenger has been offered, and that by return Mail the Society hopes to be able to conclude arrangements on the basis of £10 per Adult Passenger.

That for the better carrying out the views of the Society in this regard, a List is now opened for the Registry of all such Passages, which said List is in the hands of the Secretary of said Society, and all Members, anxious to avail themselves of such Reduction of Passage Money, are requested to communicate to the Secretary the Names and Residences of the Passengers required to be sent for.

Buenos Ayres, May 1, 1873.
THOMAS DUGGAN, Treasr.
cj—32ure 1m m

Messrs. Gebbie & Dodds

DRAPERS, TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS.

27 DEFENSA 27

We have always on hand an assortment of Goods received direct from England, suitable for Camp use.
1 38 12m a6

August Bjorkman,

Painter, Glazier, and
PAPERHANGER,

BUENOS AYRES,
11—Calle Venezuela—11.

NORTH BARRACAS.
13—Calle San Juan—13
115 | 6m m13.

German Kleinau

VETERINARIO

CALLE BELGRANO 137
1 26 1m m23

C. H. Twyford & Co.

FAMILY GROCERS
AND
TEA DEALERS,
102—Calle Piedad 102

Beg to Call the attention of the Public to the Articles which are always to be had at their Stores.

Coffee roasted and ground daily on the premises.

Goods guaranteed and delivered free of chp 30 in the city.
659 c..10

Jenkins and Thorne,

COMISIONISTAS,
PARA
COMPRA Y VENTA
DE
Terrenos, Fincas. &c.

Real Estates Agents,
ENSENADA.
cj—388 3 m a 2

JOHN WALKER

97—Calle Defensa—97

Guinness's Stout.
Bottled by E. & J. Burke.
h..49 x 36

THOMAS KENNY AND BROTHER,
WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS.
732—CANGALLO—732

Daily attendance at the Plaza Once, South Plaza, and Corrales.

Letters, &c., by troperos coming to the South Plaza, to be left at Messrs. M. Smith and Co's Almacen, Buena Vista. cj—7.xp. 51.

JOHN FORREST and CO.,
CUSTOM-HOUSE, CAMP,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
44—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—44
And
86 CALLE DEL PUERTO,
Rosario.
h..ag 6 62

FEDERICO REEPEN AND CIA
WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS.
673—CALLE CANGALLO—673
cj—30 xp e5 73